DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 215 685 IR 010 148

TITLE	Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly, Numbers 1-4, January-October 1981.
INSTITUTION	OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., Dublin, Ohio.
PUB DATE	81
NOTE	30p.
AVAILABLE FROM	OCLC, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, OH 43017.
JOURNAL CIT	Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly; n1-4 Jan-Oct 1981
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Advisory Committees; *Cataloging; Doctoral Dissertations; Editing; Indexing; Interlibrary Loans; *Library Networks; Microforms; *Online Systems; *Research Libraries; Union Catalogs
IDENTIFIERS	Computer Typesetting; Higher Education Act Title II; *OCLC; *UK MARC

ABSTRACT

The articles in these four issues include discussions of: the Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC; Title II-C grants for bibliographic access/control research projects; cooperative cataloging costs via OCLC; a research project on online public access; an OCLC examination of the UK-MARC format; use of the Comprehensive Index (CINDEX) and the Computer-Assisted Computer Typesetting User System (CACTUS) in scholarly editing at the University of South Carolina; the impact of OCLC on interlibrary loans at MIT; University Microfilms International and the bibliographic control of microform products; thesis and dissertation processing at OCLC; and a Festschriften project at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Issue number three also includes a chart illustrating "Resource Sharing Among Research Libraries Borrowing Via OCLC's Online Interlibrary Loan." (JL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED215685

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

RESEARCH LIBRARIES IN OCLC:

A QUARTERLY

January	1981	Number 1
April	1981	Number 2
July	1981	Number 3
October	1981	Number 4

IR010148

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Lois Yoachum

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

OCLC

RESEARCH LIBRARIES in OCLC: A Quarterly

JANUARY 1981 NUMBER 1

To Our Readers

Welcome to the first issue of *Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly*. Four times a year we plan to bring you news, articles, and opinions on a wide range of topics dealing with research libraries and the community of scholars and students they serve.

We invite you to submit articles for consideration of publication in the *Quarterly*. Queries and manuscripts should be sent to the Editor, *Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly*, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, Ohio 43017.

Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC Established

by Harold W. Billings

A Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC has been established as a result of a meeting of ARL directors in Columbus, Ohio, on September 24, 1980. The committee will serve to articulate the particular needs and concerns of research libraries in OCLC and communicate these needs and concerns to the managing and governing bodies of OCLC.

An ad hoc steering group on research library representation to OCLC has been meeting and discussing the formation of such a committee with other ARL and IRLA library directors around the country since spring of 1980. Nine persons representing research library members of OCLC first met in Columbus on April 10 to discuss means by which OCLC might better address the needs of its ARL members. It seemed quite clear to the group that a major issue was one of inadequate representation of research library concerns within OCLC.

It was observed that in a report to the OCLC Board of Trustees Executive Committee, John E. Corbally, President Emeritus of the University of Illinois, had stated, "...some able people do believe that research libraries have special problems and special needs over and above those faced by all libraries and that an organization designed to assist in solving those problems and in meeting those needs is worthwhile." The ad hoc group felt that the establishment of an advisory committee to the OCLC Board of Trustees and OCLC management would provide OCLC research libraries with an appropriate mechanism to articulate their special needs and to provide guidance in development of OCLC policy.

During the summer of 1980, members of the steering group contacted and met with other research library directors to assess interest in forming such a group, and to identify issues and concerns affecting research libraries that should be brought to the attention of OCLC. Interest and support were strong and widespread. As a result, the steering group met in Columbus in September with OCLC representatives and agreed to establish the Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC.

The steering group that met in Columbus in September included Harold Billings (University of Texas at Austin), Richard Chapin (Michigan State University), James Govan (University of North Carolina), Roger Hanson (University of Utah), Gustave Harrer (University of Florida), David Laird (University of Arizona), Jay Lucker (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Peter Paulson (New York State Library), Saktidas Roy (State University of New York at Buffalo), Kenneth Toombs (University of South Carolina), and Joseph Treyz (University of Wisconsin). (Donald Simpson of the Center for Research Libraries had participated in the initial meeting but was unable to attend.) Representing OCLC at the meeting were H. Paul Schrank, Jr., Vice Chairman of Board of Trustees, and Philip Schieber, Public Relations Manager. Observers were Miriam Drake (Purdue University) and Kaye Gapen (Iowa State University), both members of the OCLC Board of Trustees.

In developing its plans, the steering group at its first meeting agreed to several principles:

> that ARL libraries should continue to participate as appropriate in regional networks; that it is imperative that OCLC and RLG members develop effective means of interacting; and that means which facilitate the ability of research libraries to utilize, and to contribute to the OCLC database, will in the long run contribute to the well-being of all libraries.

At the September 1980, meeting there was a far-ranging discussion of issues affecting research libraries and the bibliographic online resource-sharing networks. Among some of the specifics discussed were: OCLC relationships with migrants to RLG/RLIN (the Group felt strongly that an open-door policy be maintained); the John Corbally letter to AAU presidents and ARL directors, and a proposed OCLC follow-up; the emergence of regional OCLC research library user groups (examples of regional efforts already underway which were discussed included descriptions of a highly successful SOLINET/Research Libraries caucus held in July, of a new University of California OCLC Users Group, and of CARLA activities in the Southwest); and the possibility of OCLC membership via tape input.

Among the many research library priorities that were mentioned as deserving of OCLC attention, the group most strongly endorsed the concept of developing a "hold" system that would notify a library of the availability of a bibliographic record in the database. Other points discussed included identification of preservation copies, exchange of

Continued

bibliographic tapes, substitution of "DLC" records for others in the database, establishment of regional in-process files, the need for more formal acceptance by research libraries of cataloging responsibilities by subject or place of publication, the observation that there apparently was a general lack of research library interest in an OCLC circulation system, that there was a need for studying budget and pricing impacts of probable FTU reductions, and that consideration be given to the preparation of a grant proposal that would support needed activity as well as underscore the common purpose of the group.

During December 1980 and January 1981, members of the committee held regional caucuses to discuss research library priorities to bring to the attention of OCLC as well as means of determining representation on the committee. The caucuses were held on a network/geographic area basis, with members of the committee responsible for contacting other OCLC research libraries in their network/area. Subsequent to the September meeting, Russell Shank (UCLA) agreed to assume committee assignment for the California OCLC research libraries, and Joanne Harrar (University of Maryland) agreed to represent the Washington area libraries. The committee will hold its next formal meeting during ALA Midwinter, on February 1, 1981.

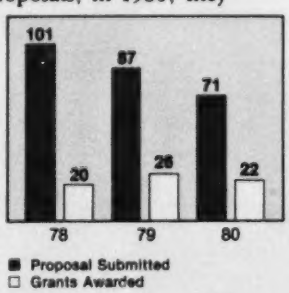
Harold W. Billings is Director of the Library, University of Texas at Austin.

Title II-C: With Fewer Proposals Coming in, Grants Are Going to Bibliographic Control/Access Projects

by Paul P. Philbin

The number of research libraries seeking grants from the federal government under Title II-C has declined over the last three years. In 1978, research libraries submitted 101 proposals; in 1979, they sent in 87 proposals; in 1980, they wrote 71.

While the downward trend in proposal-writing at research libraries is obvious, the trend in awarding federal grants isn't so clear. In 1980, the government awarded 22 grants; 26 in 1979; and 20 in 1978.



Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, is the Strengthening Research Library Resources Program. The Library Education and Postsecondary Resources Branch, Division of Library Programs, Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, Department of Education administers the program. Legislation authorizes the Library Education and Postsecondary Resources Branch to make up to 150 grants per fiscal year. Application information, e.g., program announcement and closing date for receipt of proposals, is published annually in the *Federal Register.*

Application packages are available upon request to interested research libraries. In addition, the administrative unit automatically distributes application packages to past applicants, whether or not they were awarded funds, as well as to members of the Association of Research Libraries and the Independent Research Libraries Association.

Following legislated program administrative regulations, the administrative unit together with a commissioned panel of consultants, who are experts on research library affairs, review proposals and make recommendations to F. James Rutherford, Assistant Secretary, Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, who is responsible for final grant approval.

"The trend toward bibliographic control of and access to library collections prevails among research libraries receiving Title II-C grants."

Title II-C grants support three main areas of activity: collection development, preservation, and bibliographic control and access. In fiscal year 1978, 57% of the grants awarded were used to support bibliographic control and access projects; 27% for preservation projects; 16% on collection development.[1] In fiscal year 1979, 66% of the grants awarded supported bibliographic control and access projects; 24% for preservation; 10% on collection development.[2] A program activity breakdown for fiscal year 1980 is not yet available. Nevertheless, based on the data for the last two years, the trend toward bibliographic control projects probably will continue among research libraries receiving Title II-C grants.

The federal government through Title II-C in fiscal year 1980 earmarked $6M for 22 research libraries in 16 states. Twenty-seven institutions actually will share the funds since several awards will support joint ventures; for example, the University of California, Berkeley, jointly with the University of California, Los Angeles, and Stanford University received the largest sum, totalling $995,781. An examination of the specific grant recipients in fiscal year 1980 shows that 18 grants were awarded to institutions of higher education, three to independent research libraries, and one to a state institution.

"Too few grants are awarded, and the same small number of institutions continue to receive grants year after year."

Fourteen continuation awards and only eight new awards were made in fiscal year 1980. The Senate Labor and Human Relations Committee contends that too few grants are awarded, and that the same small number of institutions continue to receive grants year after year.[3] An examination of Title II-C grant recipients in fiscal years 1978 and 1979 reveals what might be a trend. In fiscal year 1978, the first year of the program, only 20 grants were awarded. In the second year of the program, fiscal year 1979, ten of the 26 grants awarded were continuations and 16 were new grants.

To make more libraries eligible, technical amendments have been made to the program administrative regulations. The technical amendments include changes to the selection criteria that will conform to the Education Division General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR). The EDGAR selection criteria, as applied to Higher Education Act Title II library

Continued

Research libraries receiving Title II-C grants in fiscal year 1980

Grant Recipient	Amount of Grant
University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ	$202,549
University of California, Berkeley, CA (jointly with UCLA and Stanford)	995,781*
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, CA	251,551*
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO	236,356*
Yale University, New Haven, CT	290,935
University of Chicago, IL	79,040*
University of Chicago, IL	175,000
University of Illinois, Urbana, IL	64,920*
University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS	136,967*
Harvard College, Cambridge, MA	396,657
University of Michigan, Ann Arbon, MI (jointly with Michigan State Univ. and Wayne State Univ.)	606,000*
Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO	244,571*
Princeton University, Princeton, NJ	153,661*
American Museum of Natural History, New York City, NY	237,819*
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY	240,413*
New York State Education Department, Albany, NY	305,849*
Duke University, Durham, NC (jointly with Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State Univ.)	250,000
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC (jointly with North Carolina State Univ. and Duke Univ.)	321,445*
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA	167,739
Brown University, Providence, RI	272,471
University of Texas, Austin, TX	175,000*
University of Washington, Seattle, WA	150,000

*Continuation awards
Source: *ALA Washington Newsletter*, November 12, 1980

programs, will give more significance to the project per se than to eligibility.

Fifteen research libraries that are members of OCLC are among the recipients of Title II-C grants in fiscal year 1980. The libraries include the University of Arizona; the University of California, Berkeley; the University of California, Los Angeles; the University of Illinois; the University of Kansas; Harvard College; Michigan State University; Wayne State University; Missouri Botanical Garden; American Museum of Natural History; Duke University; the University of North Carolina; North Carolina State University; the University of Texas; and the University of Washington. The combined grants awarded to these institutions total over $3.7M or 63% of the total amount appropriated.

The flow of grant money toward bibliographic control and access, along with the presence of several research libraries that are members of OCLC on the roster of libraries receiving Title II-C grants, points to the symbiotic relationship that exists between OCLC and the research library community. Research libraries rely on OCLC to make known, via the OCLC Online Union Catalog, their vast holdings to scholars and students. Likewise, OCLC relies on research libraries, via their participation in the OCLC network, to improve library services, to increase availability of library resources, and to reduce the rate at which library costs are rising.

Approximately 50 experts on research library affairs have been identified by the Library Education and Postsecondary Resources Branch. From this field of experts, the administrative unit selects a new panel of consultants each fiscal year; legislation requires a two-thirds turnover from one fiscal year to the next. The number of consultants commissioned each fiscal year is determined by the number of proposals submitted.

In fiscal year 1980, 23 consultants were commissioned: **Dr. Jessie C. Smith**, Director, Fisk University Library and Media Center; **Shere Connan**, Head of Serials Department, Stanford University Libraries; **Marilyn Clark**, Head of Reference Department, University of Kansas Libraries; **Carolyn Bucknall**, Assistant Director for Collection Development, University of Texas Libraries; **Sul H. Lee**, Director, University of Oklahoma Library; **Herbert Carl**, United States Department of Education (retired); **William Eshelman**, President, Scarecrow Press; **Stanley McElderry**, Director, University of Chicago Library; **F. William Summers**, Dean, College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina; **Peter J. Paulson**, Director, New York State Library; **Merrily Taylor**, Services Group Director, Columbia University Libraries; **Nina J. Root**, Chief Librarian, American Museum of Natural History Library.

Foster E. Mohrhardt, retired Senior Program Officer, Council on Library Resources, Inc.; **Ralph E. McCoy**, Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries; **Mary E. Anders**, Principal Research Scientist, Development Division, Georgia Institute of Technology; **James H. May**, Associate Director, Sonoma State College Library; **Louis E. Martin**, University Librarian, Cornell University Libraries; **Albert P. Marshall**, Dean of Academic Services, Eastern Michigan University Library; **Dorothy D. Gregor**, Head of Serials Department, University of California General Library, Berkeley; **Susan S. Brynteson**, Director, University of Delaware; **Robert Geiman**, Director, University of Alaska, Fairbanks; **Abigail Dahl-Hansen**, formerly Associate Librarian, Princeton University Library and currently a doctoral candidate, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey; **Richard H. Logsdon**, Professor of Library Science, Queens College of the City University of New York.

[1]Stevens, Frank A. Higher Education Act, Title II-C, Strengthening Research Library Resources. In: *The Bowker Annual of Library & Book Trade Information*. 24th ed. New York: R.R. Bowker Co.; 1979: 164-166.

Continued

[2]Stevens, Frank A. Higher Education Act, Title II-C, Strengthening Research Library Resources. In: *The Bowker Annual of Library & Book Trade Information*. 25th ed. New York: R.R. Bowker Co.; 1980: 239-242.
[3]Higher Education Act extension. ALA Washington Newsletter. 32(7): 2-3; 1980 June 16, quoting [or "citing"] Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee (Senate Report 96-733) on its Higher Education Act extension bill (S. 1839), 1980 May 15.

***Paul P. Philbin** is reference librarian in the OCLC Library, OCLC, Inc. He received his MSLS from Columbia University.*

Research Libraries Heavily Represented in Users Council

by Sharon Walbridge

One out of four delegates to OCLC's Users Council in 1980/81 was from a research library.

The OCLC Users Council was formed in 1978 with the acceptance of a new governance structure at OCLC. According to the A.D. Little report, *A New Governance Structure For OCLC: Principles and Recommendations*, users would be given "an institutionalized role, particularly in the making of policy decisions that would directly affect their own operations." The report indicated that the Council will "provide information transfer from OCLC to users, and will facilitate input and review of functions in the decision-making process."

According to Joseph Boykin (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), president of the Users Council during its first two years, the Users Council depended heavily on research library delegates during those years. "They were frequently more knowledgeable about OCLC and quickly recognized the opportunities afforded by the Users Council for involvement in influencing OCLC," says Mr. Boykin.

"Research library delegates realized that the Users Council could be a forum to address the particular needs of their libraries in the light of total OCLC services rather than expressing those needs in isolation."

The research library community is well represented on the Users Council by 19 delegates elected by their fellow OCLC participants within OCLC-affiliated networks. Research library delegates occupied one of every four seats on the Council in 1980/81.

One of the primary responsibilities of the Users Council is to elect from its delegate roster six members of the OCLC Board of Trustees. This guarantees the library community of direct representation in the highest level of policy making at OCLC. An acknowledgment of the expertise brought to the Users Council is evident as four of the six trustees elected are representatives of research libraries. They include Hugh Atkinson, Miriam Drake, Kaye Gapen, and Russell Shank.

Direct leadership of the Users Council itself has also involved heavy contribution from research library delegates. The current Users Council president is Richard Chapin (Michigan State University), while Nancy Marshall (University of Wisconsin) also serves on the Council's Executive Committee. Since its formation, the Executive Committee has always included at least one member from the research library community.

The Council accomplishes its work in task forces and committees. The Executive Committee strives to include all Council Delegates in these working groups, as evidenced by the fact that in 1979/80, 64 of 69 delegates had served on a Council working group. Research library delegates have served on task forces studying AACR2, enforcement of standards, use of OCLC subsystems, effects of migration of ARL libraries, system priorities and needs, and delegate algorithm. Kaye Gapen is currently chairing what could be one of the Council's most important study groups, one charged with assessing the effectiveness of the Users Council after its first two years of existence.

One manifestation of the recognition of the importance of research libraries in OCLC was the work of the Users Council Task Force on the Effects of Migration to RLIN. The impetus for this study group came from Council delegates who desired a serious examination of the effects of research libraries switching from OCLC to RLIN. Early in 1979 many rumors existed, and delegates were determined to provide for themselves and others a clear picture of the situation and its effects on OCLC, networks and libraries. The task force, chaired by Roy Kidman (University of Southern California), pored over statistics reflecting system activity of research libraries, including percentage of network activity. The five-member panel determined that there were two areas of concern—loss of resource sharing capabilities caused by two separate data bases and the possibility of a disturbing financial effect on networks by withdrawal of research libraries that account for an important percentage of revenue in some cases.

The work of the Users Council Task Force on Migration is evidence of the importance of research libraries in the cooperative efforts involved with OCLC participation. The level of contribution of research libraries in terms of bibliographic information, for instance, is significant to all OCLC participants. Research librarians are quick to identify problem areas, and resolution of those problems benefits all libraries. As Nancy Marshall has stated, "Whatever is done for research libraries helps all libraries."

An example of this is AACR2 conversion. Because of the scale of the problem in research library catalogs, the OCLC conversion is of real significance. But the project benefits are present for smaller libraries, who have the same problems on a smaller scale.

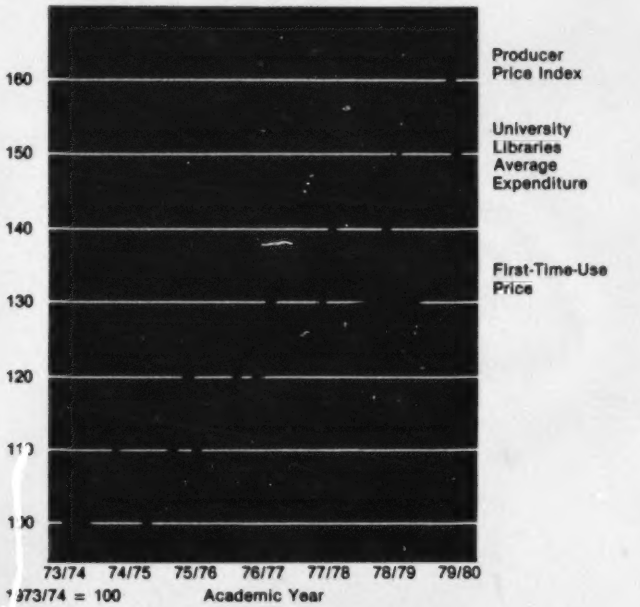
OCLC Users Council delegates from research libraries:
Hugh C. Atkinson, *University of Illinois*
Richard E. Chapin, *Michigan State University*
Miriam Drake, *Purdue University*
D. Kaye Gapen, *Iowa State University*
Roger K. Hanson, *University of Utah*
Gustave Harrer, *University of Florida*
Judith Hopkins, *State University of New York at Buffalo*
Allen Kent, *University of Pittsburgh*
Judith Kharbas, *University of Rochester*
Roy L. Kidman, *University of Southern California*
Nancy Marshall, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*
Betty J. Meyer, *Ohio State University*
Peter Paulson, *New York State Library*
Vern M. Pings, *Wayne State University*
James Ranz, *University of Kansas*
Russell Shank, *University of California-Los Angeles*
Norman D. Stevens, *University of Connecticut*
Samuel Waters, *National Agricultural Library*
Deborah K. Yedlin, *Washington University School of Medicine*

***Sharon Walbridge** is OCLC Users Council Coordinator. She received an MA from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.*

Cooperative Cataloging Costs Via OCLC Have Increased Less than Most Other Library Costs

OCLC has helped research libraries slow the rate of rise of costs in cataloging by making it unnecessary for more than one library to catalog an item initially. The OCLC first-time-use price in the chart below demonstrates that research libraries have the opportunity via OCLC to reduce the amount of the money they spend for cataloging.

The first-time-use price is what it costs a research library to catalog an item with information already in the OCLC Online Union Catalog.



Producer Price Index, ARL University Libraries Average Annual Expenditure, and OCLC First-Time-Use Price.

Joint Research Project Looks at Online Public Access

by Leslie Burton Pearse

What is an online public-access catalog? Twenty-six different definitions emerged from a working session held at Dartmouth College in July as part of a research project conducted jointly by OCLC and The Research Libraries Group (RLG). While the definitions had many features in common, there was a great deal of variation among them.

The cooperative project also examined existing online public access systems in libraries. These systems permit library patrons to search and retrieve information from library bibliographic data bases without assistance from library staff.

Funded by the Council on Library Resources, the joint project was termed "successful" by CRL's C. Lee Jones, who was Program Officer for the project. It was completed on time, on budget, and it has generated further research. The project activities—a survey, an issues inventory, the working session, and a final report—identify critical issues and problems involved in developing library bibliographic retireval systems for direct patron access. In essence, the challenges of patron access can be stated in a single question: WHO will have WHAT KIND of access to WHAT INFORMATION, using WHAT MEANS, and at WHAT COST?

According to C. Lee Jones, Program Officer for the project, library patrons have been "mystified" by the card catalog. "Research of this type provides the first opportunity to take the mystery out of access to information," said Jones. "We have a chance to create a 'user-useful' tool. As a result of this project and the further research it is generating, we should have some idea of what online public access is from the user's perspective."

Survey

The survey queried 35 libraries, all known to be operating or developing public-access systems. Respondents were asked such questions as: number and locations of terminals, system chronology, purpose and scope of online patron access, system costs and features, search parameters, system availability, and whether the library had a marketing program to promote patron access.

Survey results were used to document the state of the art of online public-access catalogs and to provide input for the working session to be held at Dartmouth College.

Issues Inventory

Prior to the working session, a list of questions and issues on the subject of online public access was compiled and divided into four broad areas.

User and use characteristics. Questions in this area dealt with user requirements such as levels of sophistication and privacy. Questions also addressed monitoring user behavior.

Interface characteristics. Questions in this area addressed terminal and printer features as well as information supplied to users.

The library environment. Questions in this area addressed development and operating costs. How can the cost-effectiveness of public access be determined?

The computing environment. Questions in this area addressed implications of minicomputers and microcomputers, links between systems, distributed computing and integrated processing. How will developing technology affect online patron access?

Working Session

Twenty-five participants from libraries, bibliographic utilities, and library networks in the U.S. and Canada attended the working session at the Dartmouth College Minary Conference Center July 20-22, 1980.

The participants examined the issues inventory and from it identified the most critical issues and problems related to online public access. The task of the participants was not so much to answer questions as it was to determine what questions should be asked and who should answer them.

In the final session, participants ranked the identified issues and problems in the order of their importance. The

Continued

following four areas were cited as those most urgently needing action:

- Analyzing user requirements and behavior
- Monitoring existing online public-access systems
- Developing methods for cost management
- Developing distributed computing and system links

The joint research project focused attention on issues that needed to be addressed. The next step is to address the issues themselves. OCLC and RLG are doing just that. CLR has recently funded additional research that will assist in developing tools to measure user effectiveness of online catalogs. This second project emerged from two of the directives outlined at last summer's working session: analyzing user requirements and behavior, and monitoring existing online public-access systems.

Final Report

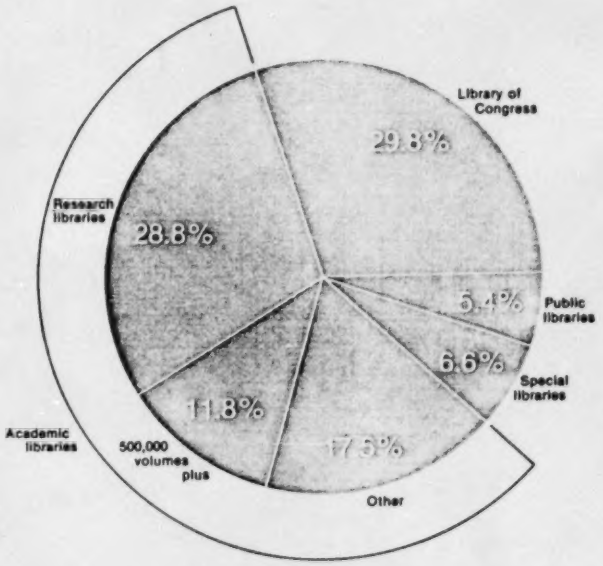
The final report, *On-line Public Access to Library Bibliographic Data Bases: Developments, Issues, and Priorities*, by OCLC, Inc. and The Research Libraries Group, Inc., describes in detail the survey, the issues, and the working session. The report is available free of charge from: Council on Library Resouces, Inc., 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Leslie Burton Pearse received an MS in Library Science degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and works at OCLC as a User Documentation Specialist.

Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly (ISSN 0273-2351) is published four times a year by OCLC, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, OH 43017.
Editor Philip Schieber
Design Rick Limes
Editorial Advisory Board:
Harold W. Billings, Director of Libraries, University of Texas at Austin
Richard E. Chapin, Library Director, Michigan State University
James F. Govan, Library Director, University of North Carolina
Roger K. Hanson, Library Director, University of Utah
Gustave A. Harrer, Director of Libraries, University of Florida
W. David Laird, Library Director, University of Arizona
Jay K. Lucker, Director of Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Peter Paulsen, Library Director, New York State Library
Saktidas Roy, Director of Libraries, State University of New York at Buffalo
Kenneth E. Toombs, Director of Libraries, University of South Carolina
Joseph H. Treyz, Jr., Library Director, University of Wisconsin

Research Libraries Contribute to Scholarship by Making Their Holdings Known Via the Online Union Catalog

Research Libraries contribute significantly to the OCLC computerized catalog, putting into the system almost as many records as the Library of Congress does through its MARC Distribution Service. Moreover, OCLC's computerized catalog contains information that is useful to scholars nationwide. There are over 7 million titles in the catalog, with more than 74 million location listings. Research libraries are major contributors to this resource sharing in the research community.



Source of cataloging added to OCLC Online Catalog 1977/78

OCLC

RESEARCH LIBRARIES in OCLC: A Quarterly

APRIL 1981 NUMBER 2

Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC Meets in Washington

Ten members of the Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC met in Washington on February 1, 1981 and developed plans for a meeting of OCLC research library members in Columbus, Ohio on April 9, 1981. It is intended that participants at this meeting discuss a number of programs which OCLC has indicated it might undertake in support of research library needs and concerns. Attendees will also be able to tour OCLC's new quarters and view its operations.

A number of network/regional caucuses of OCLC research library members have recently been held in conjunction with the Advisory Committee meeting. Approximately seventy research libraries have been involved in discussions of the RLAC activities.

Meeting in Washington were: Harold Billings (University of Texas at Austin), Gustave Harrer (University of Florida), Roger Hanson (University of Utah), Jay Lucker (Massachussetts Institute of Technology), Peter Paulson (New York State Library), Russell Shank (University of California, Los Angeles), Donald Simpson (Center for Research Libraries), Kenneth Toombs (University of South Carolina), and Joseph Treyz, Jr. (University of Wisconsin-Madison). Representing OCLC at the meeting were H. Paul Schrank, Jr., Mary Ellen Jacob, Neal Kaske, and Philip Schieber. Harold Billings is chairman of RLAC.

OCLC Looks at UK-MARC

by Richard Coward

In 1981 the world is awash with MARC records. They are produced by the national libraries or the national bibliographic agencies of about twenty countries (see Table I). Each is different, but in most cases they come in a format package which is instantly readable in systems designed to handle the 'standard' Library of Congress MARC II record. This LC standard is, in fact, just one of many implementations of the international standard ISO 2709: "Documentation: Formats for Bibliographic Interchange on Magnetic Tape." Each country has its own variations, some of which are inevitable due to differences in cataloging rules and practices, some of which are fortuitous.

Although the Library of Congress (LC) did not produce the world's first MARC tape service (this happened in the UK), it was, in the early days, the innovative force behind the whole MARC program. The supremacy of LC as a producer of MARC records has resulted in the rather surprising side effects of stimulating development of MARC systems overseas, while retarding it at home.

Bibliographic Bargain

Foreign MARC systems around the world, from Finland to Australia, are almost without exception planned to have a multi-MARC file capacity from the start. They are designed to hold their own national MARC file, LC-MARC II files, and probably UK-MARC files as well. Even relatively small regional networks in the United Kingdom receive and use both UK-MARC and LC-MARC II in their systems. The LC-MARC II service is, to foreign libraries, the bibliographic bargain of all times. By putting together two relatively compatible MARC files (LC's and their own) they have at the center of their database service an excellent bibliographic resource. They also have, as a result, a long familiarity with multi-MARC file handling in their computer systems. Equally significant, they have adjusted many years ago to the problems of cataloging incompatibility, which loom so large in theoretical discussions of bibliographic standards, but which tend to be much less significant in practice.

UNIMARC

In the United States, on the other hand, the relative value of a foreign MARC file is obviously much lower, since records for a substantial number of foreign titles will appear, sooner or later, through the LC-MARC II Distribution Service. Consequently, other priorities have prevailed.

Progress in providing access to foreign files has also been held back by an international program designed to do precisely the opposite. For some time now, there has existed a kind of "MARC III" format, officially called UNIMARC[1], which is intended to serve as a common international exchange format between national agencies. The idea is sound. The program will certainly facilitate MARC exchange.

continued

Unfortunately, the implementation was pushed down the queue by national libraries which were faced with the prospect of adopting AACR2 in 1980; and then pushed down again for another year, when AACR2 was postponed until this year. So, we continue to wait on UNIMARC.

In 1981, however, both LC and OCLC find themselves at last in the world of AACR2. Priority can now be given to the special problems of a multi-MARC database service.

A process of international coordination orchestrated through the Association of Bibliographic Agencies of Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States (ABACUS) has ensured that the major English-speaking national libraries have not only synchronized their introduction of AACR2, but at the same time have also tried to align their policies regarding the overlarge number of opportunities presented by the code to be AACR2 but different. (We should now resolve to eliminate all remaining variations by tossing a coin on each one. It would save a great deal of public money, which might just be spent on books. However, this is a digression.) The nub of the matter is that LC is now making arrangements with the British Library to create an LC-MARC II version of the UK-MARC weekly tapes, which will be made available (under terms not yet decided) to U.S. networks and libraries.

A similar arrangement has been operational for some time between the British Library and Canada. The arrangement conforms to two key clauses in the recommended text for bilateral agreements approved by directors of national libraries who met in Manila in August 1980. First, records modified to meet national cataloging standards in the receiving country shall not be subject to copyright conditions of the originating agency. Second, records not so modified may be distributed within the country of receipt to not-for-profit organizations without restriction, except that they may not be used to produce the national bibliography of the originating agency in printed or machine-readable form.

It may come as a slight surprise to United States librarians, used to LC's liberal 'no-restrictions' policy regarding use of LC-MARC II records, to hear that it has taken several years to hammer out the terms of the Manila agreement, but the task is now finished. It must be emphasized that the present LC policy regarding distribution of its MARC II tapes is in no way affected. The restrictions referred to only apply to use of foreign records where the producing agency wishes to retain copyright and to place some restrictions on their commercial use overseas. (At this point I feel I should mention that the form of the present agreements bears a fairly close resemblance to the agreement concluded between the British Library and foreign MARC agencies during the early days of MARC, which I negotiated on behalf of the British Library.)

On the assumption that final obstacles to use of MARC records in general, and UK-MARC records in particular, were fairly certain to evaporate soon, OCLC has begun to evaluate the content of UK-MARC records and their utility in the U.S. environment in the context of cataloging and acquisition systems. Some attention will also be given, in due course, to the possible future impact on interlibrary loan when the OCLC Online Union Catalog becomes generally available to UK libraries.

Contents of the UK-MARC File

The UK-MARC file contains records for printed monographs published in the United Kingdom, and for first issues of periodicals published in the United Kingdom. The total number of records added to the file amounts to about 40,000 titles per annum. A retrospective file goes back to 1968 in full MARC form and from 1968 to 1950 in a less complete form. The United Kingdom has a well-established Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program now covering about 400 UK publishers. CIP records should appear up to six weeks before publication. They are replaced by the full record when the book is received at the British Library Copyright Receipt Office.

Contents of UK-MARC Records

There are three particularly noteworthy differences between LC-MARC II and UK-MARC records:

- **Tag 002 (Subrecord Directory)**
  A UK-MARC record may contain up to three complete analytic records. These are held as nested subrecords, each with its own directory structure.

- **Tags 690-692 (Index Entries)**
  These are PRECIS tags. "PRECIS" is an acronym for Preserved Context Index System. A PRECIS string consists of indexing terms set down in a precombined order, each term being preceded by a manipulation code that controls production of precoordinated subject index entries under selective terms. Tag 692 contains reference index numbers, which identify "See" and "See also" references to the terms in the PRECIS string.

- **Tags 900-945 (Reference Fields)**
  Each UK-MARC record carries its own cross-reference structure. For example, if any author field in the record contains a heading such as *Maelor, Thomas William Jones, Baron,* there will be a linked reference field in the form: *Jones, Thomas William, Baron Maelor.* How this situation will be handled, in a data base containing a separate authority file, has yet to be worked out.

The majority of UK-MARC records carry an LC classification, and all carry classifications from *Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index,* 19th edition. LC subject headings are present on nearly all records—even using American spelling. A record includes a "terms of availability" statement in field 350. This is usually the published price, or a note on availability, such as "free to Russian businessmen." As this price statement is provided by the publisher at the point of publication, it should be accurate.

continued

Variations from LC-MARC

A field-for-field, subfield-for-subfield comparison of UK-MARC and LC-MARC II records reveals a large number of variations at the indicator and subfield code level. It is obvious, however, that nearly all of these can be and will be programmed out by the Library of Congress conversion. More difficult to eliminate will be variations arising from different code interpretations. There are areas where the Library of Congress has not fully implemented AACR2. There are several other areas where the British Library and LC were unable to agree upon a common policy as to which alternative rule should be adopted. There are also bound to be some differences in interpretation, although the two cataloging organizations have forged extremely close links during the AACR2 negotations. It seems likely that we at OCLC will want to preserve the integrity of bibliographic content of the UK-MARC records, and to add, possibly via an authority file mechanism, the Library of Congress version of name fields, if established and different. But, detailed investigations will be necessary before we even know the size of the problem.

The Utility of UK-MARC

About 30 percent of the records appearing on UK-MARC tapes represent titles simultaneously or previously published in the U.S. Apart from an occasional blip, these titles will have already appeared on the LC file. Of the remaining 28,000 or so titles, LC will, in due course, produce records for a substantial number of titles to be purchased by U.S. librarians. What is not known is how far the acquisition of network libraries extend, in toto, beyond that of the Library of Congress cataloging dragnet, and whether U.S. libraries are buying and cataloging UK titles ahead of or behind Library of Congress cataloging. The only known factor is that records for UK titles will, in the vast majority of cases, appear in the UK-MARC service before appearing in the LC-MARC II service. The provision of the file would therefore add a new timeliness to the OCLC database.

A recent study carried out at the Carol M. Newman Library of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University focused on the use of OCLC as a source of cataloging data for current imprints.[2] A general finding was that "copy is least likely to be found for British and other blanket orders." This finding, at least, indicates that the "UK title" hit rate is more likely to be near the "non-English title" hit rate of 71 percent than the "all titles" hit rate of 93 percent noted in the Battelle Report[3]. Supportive evidence, though now out-of-date, can be found in an analysis of U.S. and UK publication hit rates in the OCLC database made in 1975. The study found a U.S. hit rate of 97 percent compared with a UK hit rate of 80 percent.[4] However, we really do not know what the position is in 1981. With the prospect of other national MARC files becoming available, there is now a need for more selective studies of hit rates in the OCLC data base for different categories of material.

TABLE I

Countries producing MARC records in 1978 with estimated annual increments for 1979:

Australia	10,000
Belgium	8,500
Canada	14,300
Denmark	12,000
Federal Republic of Germany	100,000
France	20,000
United Kingdom	40,000
Italy	13,000
Japan	40,000
Netherlands	25,000
Norway	7,000
South Africa	6,000
Spain	5,000
Sweden	7,000
United States	248,000

*From a study by Joseph A. Rosenthal, prepared for the International MARC Network Steering Committee in 1978. A summary of the report issued as "International Access to MARC records: A Summary Report with Text of a Model Bilateral Exchange Agreement" is available from the IFLA UBC office, London.

References

[1]The UNIMARC format documentation is available from the IFLA UBC Office.

[2]John Espley and Paul Metz, "The Availability of Cataloging Copy in the OCLC Data Base," *College and Research Libraries*, vol. 41, (September 1980), pp. 430-436.

[3]Donald A. Smalley and others, *Technical Report on Linking Bibliographic Utilities*, Battelle Columbus Laboratories, 1980.

[4]R. W. Meyer and R. Panetta, "Two Shared Cataloging Databases: A Comparison," *College and Research Libraries*, vol. 38, (January 1977), pp. 19-24.

***Richard Coward** is Director for Library Planning at OCLC. He previously was Director General, Bibliographic Services Division, the British Library.*

Screen 2 of 2
▸14 505 1 v. 1. Sept. 11, 1746-Oct. 31, 1755.--v. 2. Nov. 1, 1755-Dec. 31,
1758.--v. 3. Jan. 1, 1759-Aug. 31, 1763.--v. 4. Sept. 1, 1763-Aug. 31, 1765.--
v. 5. Sept. 1, 1765-July 31, 1768.--v. 6. Aug. 1, 1768-July 31, 1769.--v. 7.
Aug. 1, 1769-Oct. 9, 1771.
▸15 700 11 Hamer, Philip May, ‡d 1891- ‡e ed.
▸16 710 20 South Carolina Historical Society. ‡w cn
Screen 1 of 2
▸NO HOLDINGS IN OCL - FOR HOLDINGS ENTER dh DEPRESS DISPLAY RECD SEND
OCLC: 424582 Rec stat: c Entrd: 711013 Used: 810304
▸Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: Lang: eng Source: Illus: cj
Repr: Enc lvl: 1 Conf pub: 0 Ctry: mou Dat tp: m M/F/B: 10
Indx: 0 Mod rec: Festschr: 0 Cont:
Desc: Int lvl: Dates: 1968,9999
▸ 1 010 67-29381//r72
▸ 2 040 DLC ‡c DLC ‡d m.c.
▸ 3 020 0872491285 (v. 1)
▸ 4 050 0 E302 ‡b .L3
▸ 5 082 973.2/092/4
▸ 6 090 ‡b
▸ 7 049 OCLC
▸ 8 100 10 Laurens, Henry, ‡d 1724-1
▸ 9 245 04 The papers of Henry La
▸10 250 st ed.]
▸11 260 0 Columbia, ‡b Publis the Soutl
by the University of South Car ress ‡c [19
▸12 col. port.

Henry Laurens and the bibliographic record for *The Papers of Henry Laurens* from the OCLC Online Union Catalog. *The Papers of Henry Laurens* is held by the University of South Carolina, which is an OCLC member, and numerous other OCLC members.

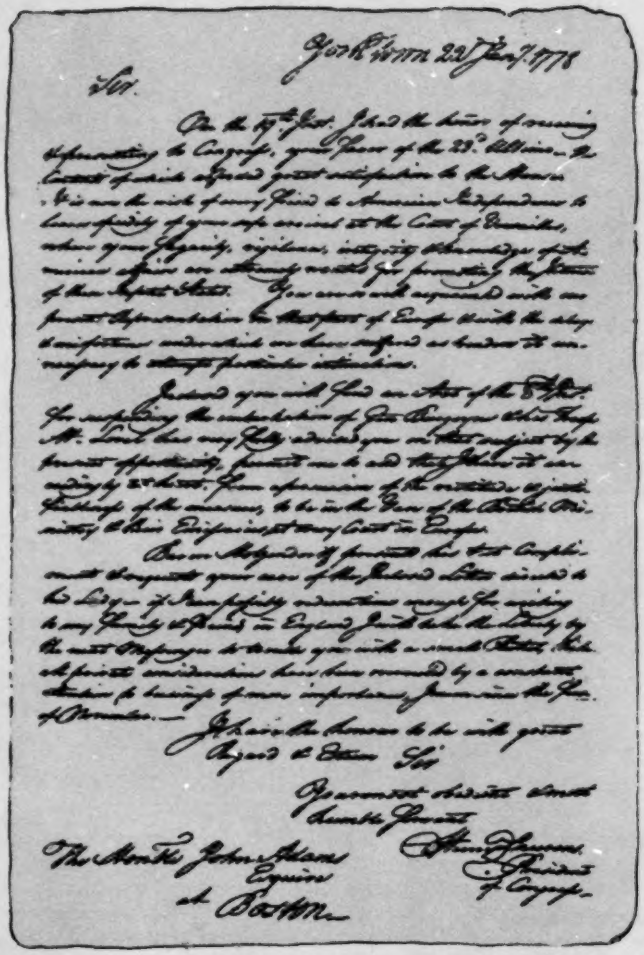
Computer Technology and Scholarly Editing: The CINDEX and CACTUS Systems at the University of South Carolina

by Charles W. Bailey, Jr.

Scholars at the University of South Carolina who are editing the papers of prominent Revolutionary War figure Henry Laurens have turned to computer technology to help them accomplish this task. Under the direction of Dr. David Chesnutt, computer specialists have developed two new systems to help make computer-assisted scholarly editing a reality. The CINDEX (Cumulative Index) system allows scholars to create in-depth indexes to collections of historical papers and other scholarly works. The CACTUS (Computer-Assisted Computer Typesetting User System) system generates codes needed by typesetting equipment to determine how a book should be printed.

Henry Laurens

Born in 1724 at Charleston, South Carolina, Laurens became a successful merchant and plantation owner during the 1750s. In 1775-76, he was the principal leader of the colonial revolutionaries in South Carolina. In 1777, Laurens was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress. Within



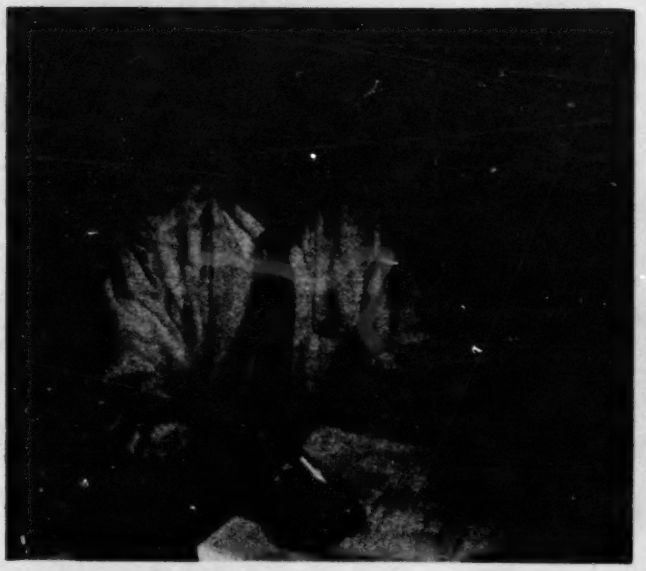
Photocopy of letter from Henry Laurens to John Adams dated January 22, 1778.

four months of his arrival, Laurens was elected president of that body. In 1780, he was chosen to be the Congress's special envoy to Holland. Unfortunately, the British captured his ship in transit, and he was imprisoned in the Tower of London. Luckily, the British exchanged Laurens for a colonial prisoner—General Charles Cornwallis. Staying in England, he helped negotiate the peace treaty between the colonies and England. In 1785, Laurens returned to South Carolina to retire. He died in 1792.

The Laurens Papers Project

"The Laurens papers are one of the most complete collections of Pre-Revolutionary papers," says Gene Waddell, historian at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston. "There is relatively little else from the period [1719-1776] that is as comprehensive," he states, indicating that the papers cover a wide range of topics "from mercantilism to politics to plantation life."

Work on the Laurens papers began in 1961 when Dr. Philip M. Hamer started gathering photocopies of all of Laurens' papers. The painstaking job of finding the documents and obtaining copies of them took five years. In the process of collecting the 12,000 photocopies that comprise the Laurens papers, Dr. Hamer worked with the South



Dr. David Chesnutt

Carolina Historical Society, the National Archives, a private American collector, and repositories in England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Portugal.

Dr. Hamer edited the first volume of *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, which was published in 1968. Upon Dr. Hamer's death in 1970, Dr. George C. Rogers, Jr. became the editor of the Laurens papers. Dr. Chesnutt joined the project in 1970. In 1975, he became co-editor of the Laurens papers with Dr. Rogers, and in 1979 he became editor.

Today, nine volumes of the Laurens papers have been published. Dr. Chesnutt anticipates that six more volumes will be issued. A cumulative index for all fifteen volumes is planned. A COM (Computer Output Microfilm) edition containing Volumes 10-15 of the Laurens papers and those documents not selected for inclusion in Volumes 10-15 will also be issued. The COM edition will have its own index. Dr. Chesnutt believes the project will be completed by 1990.

The CINDEX System

In 1976, Dr. Chesnutt began exploring the possibility of harnessing computer technology to aid project members in their editing tasks. Initially, he was concerned with locating a software package that would allow him to create a computerized index to the Laurens papers. It was critical that this software package enable him to produce a traditional scholarly index. Moreover, it had to facilitate "reference-level indexing"—a technique that involves indexing everything in a document that could possibly be of significance to a researcher.

Because Dr. Chesnutt was unable to locate a suitable software package, he worked with a computer programmer from the University's Social and Behavioral Sciences Laboratory to develop his own computerized indexing system. Written in PL/I, the CINDEX system was completed by 1977. CINDEX was used to produce the index for Volume 6 of the Laurens papers, which was published in 1978.

Implemented on the University's Amdahl 470V/6 computer system, CINDEX allows the user to create and revise indexes easily. The preparation of an index using CINDEX is a two-stage process.

continued

Before a project member uses the CINDEX system, he or she must create a data file of all the indexing information that pertains to a volume of the Laurens papers. First, the user keys into an online computer terminal the page number of the volume he/she is working on. This page number is preceded by a special code that identifies it to the computer as a page number. Next, the user keys in all the relevant index terms from the page, any cross-references from these terms, and any parenthetical comments that may accompany these terms. This information is accompanied by codes that tell the computer if the terms are main entries or sub-entries, if any of the words require special typesetting, if a cross-reference note will be included with a term, and if the parenthetical comments should affect the sorting of a term. The user can employ the computer's editing package to make any changes or corrections to the indexing information.

Once the data file is created, it is processed by the CINDEX system. First, CINDEX sorts the file so that all identical indexing terms are merged together. Next, it establishes the proper relationship between main entries and sub-entries, and then alphabetizes the terms by main entry and sub-entry categories. Finally, it supplies the proper page numbers (in ascending order) associated with each term. When this process is completed, a new file is created and printed so that the user can inspect the index. Utilizing the computer's editing package, the user can make any further revisions that are needed.

Word Processing Applications

In 1979, Dr. Chesnutt obtained a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to acquire a Wang WPS 5 Model 2 word processing unit, an 8-inch floppy disk drive, and a printer. This stand-alone word processing system was purchased to expedite the transcription and verification of the papers, to facilitate the preparation of other sections in each volume of the Laurens papers (such as introductions), and to act as an alternative entry device for the CINDEX system.

Project staff use the Wang system in the following fashion. Each section of a volume of the Laurens papers or type of document (such as a letter) is keyed into the Wang unit in a unique entry format. This information is stored on floppy disks. Independent of the University's computer system, staff members can make any changes in the volume that they wish, using the Wang unit's editing capabilities. Periodically, staff transmit the information in batches to the University's Amdahl computer to update the appropriate files (each section of a volume and type of document is stored in a separate file).

The CACTUS System

During the same year that the word processing unit was acquired, Dr. Chesnutt designed the CACTUS system. In 1980, he obtained a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and he hired a programmer to develop the software for the system. Written in PL/1, the initial modules of the system were programmed and tested in 2-½ months. The success of these tests verified the validity of the basic system design. System development efforts are still underway, and Dr. Chesnutt expects the CACTUS system to be finished in time to typeset the next volume of the Laurens papers.

CACTUS automatically inserts 85 percent of needed typesetting codes into a volume of the Laurens papers. The system is designed to process each volume in three stages.

In the first stage of processing, CACTUS inserts generic typesetting codes around the major structural units of the text (e.g. the title of a paper). These codes determine the layout of the text when it is printed. For example, the system will insert generic codes before and after a paragraph to ensure that the paragraph is indented properly and that it is preceded and followed by the correct number of blank lines. Each different section of a volume and type of document is processed by its own program module, which is designed to handle the unique format of that section or type of document.

During the second stage of processing, CACTUS inserts needed generic typesetting codes into the body of the text. For example, the system distinguishes between opening and closing quotation marks, and it codes each accordingly. The system utilizes one program to process the input from all the different modules used in the first stage of CACTUS processing. Although the system can automatically insert the vast majority of the generic typesetting codes, there are some instances where human judgment is required. For example, the decision whether to italicize a word must be made by a person. Consequently, operators use the Wang unit to insert special "place-holding" typesetting codes in the document prior to CACTUS processing. These "place-holding" codes are subsequently converted by the CACTUS system into generic typesetting codes.

In the final stage of processing, CACTUS converts the generic typesetting codes into the specific typesetting codes required by a particular type of typesetting equipment.

CACTUS is designed to accept data files that have been created using word processing units and computer terminals. Since data files from these two types of input devices are structured differently, a separate set of CACTUS programs is being written to process the data from each type of input device. After generating successful test galleys for six different typesetting units using data input from both word processing units and computer terminals, the system is now entering the final phase of development. Dr. Chesnutt anticipates that the system will be used to typeset Volume 10 of the Laurens papers in 1982.

Benefits

Dr. Chesnutt believes that the CINDEX and CACTUS systems will allow scholars to publish historical papers with greater speed and accuracy than before. "Both systems enable us to work more efficiently," he says. "Basically, we will be able to publish more material at a faster rate with significant savings in the cost of doing this."

Dr. Chesnutt estimates that the CACTUS system will reduce the time needed to prepare a volume of the Laurens papers by three months. He anticipates that the use of the CINDEX system will halve the time required to produce the cumulative index to the Laurens papers. Overall, he feels that use of computer technology will double his project's productivity during the next ten-year period in comparison with that in the previous ten-year period.

Charles Lesser, Assistant Director for Archives and Publications of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, sees significant advantages to both systems.

continued

"They are cost-efficient," he says, "and errors are greatly reduced. You don't have to type and re-type again and again."

Historians see a growing number of uses for computer technology in their work. "Some forms of history mandate use of the computer," says Mr. Lesser, "especially in areas where you're going to have a large amount of data to compare, such as reconstruction of family structure or study of marriage patterns."

Copies of Software and Documentation Available

Copies of the software and documentation for the CINDEX system are available from Dr. Chesnutt. Once the CACTUS system is completed, its software and documentation will also be available.

Interested persons can contact him at the following address: The Papers of Henry Laurens, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

Charles W. Bailey, Jr. is a User Documentation Specialist at OCLC. He holds a M.A. in Instructional Media and Technology from the University of Connecticut, and he is a candidate for a M.L.S. in Information and Library Science from Syracuse University.

University of Oregon Library Joins OCLC

OCLC is pleased to announce that the University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Oregon, has decided to join OCLC as a general member.

According to George Shipman, University Librarian, four OCLC terminals will be installed in June and will be used for cataloging, interlibrary loan, and acquisitions for order searching.

"The bibliographic control issues we're facing now are best served by OCLC," says Mr. Shipman, whose library staff conducted a three-month study of the merits of OCLC, RLG and WLN before electing to go with OCLC. "Because of our cataloging of current materials, our desire to eliminate cataloging backlogs, and our significant level of retrospective conversion activity, we felt that OCLC would serve us best at this time," he says. "OCLC provides the most for the money for our specific problems."

The University of Oregon Library serves 17,400 students and 1,300 faculty. The Library has 1,450,000 volumes; its staff of 129 includes 45 professionals.

"The University of Oregon Library is a research library leader in the Pacific Northwest," says Patrick Barkey, Executive Director of the OCLC Western Service Center at Claremont, California. "It is a major resource library for the State of Oregon, and it's also the 200th library on the West Coast to start using OCLC through the Western Service Center."

Worth Repeating

Excerpts from a speech given by Herbert White, Dean of the Indiana University School of Library and Information Science, on November 19, 1980 as part of the OCLC Research Department's Distinguished Seminar Series:

It has suited the purpose of academic libraries to measure collection development while the collection is going up. Now that this tends to be a rather unattractive measurement, we're looking for other things to measure. . .

. . . .

The faculty acts in terms of "my library" rather than "the library." Faculties have very easy solutions as to what to do about the materials crunch. The people in the English Department tell you the reason you don't buy enough books in English is that you're buying too many books in physics...Almost nobody in the faculty thinks in terms of "the library." They think in terms of their materials and their collections. One of the factors that determines how good their academic unit is is how good the library collection is in their field. For the faculty, ownership is what counts, not access. You can't tell a faculty member that it's okay that we don't have it in Indiana because they've got it in Illinois . . .

. . . .

Within libraries there is the aspect of qualitative snobbery such as the statement: "We can't accept their cataloging; it isn't as good as ours." I like to ask catalogers what is an acceptable error rate? Don't tell me it's zero, because we can't afford it. An acceptable error rate must be discussed in terms of what happens if we make a mistake. If you're sending people to the moon, an error is a pretty serious thing so you build in back-ups and control systems because if something goes wrong there can be serious consequences. I would imagine that an error rate of zero would be necessary for packing parachutes—99 out of 100 parachutes opening on demand is not an acceptable error rate. But, what is an acceptable error rate in library cataloging? I don't know, but I think it is a fair question because perfect cataloging is only worth talking about with perfect budgets. If you don't have perfect budgets, you can't afford perfect cataloging. . .

. . . .

In 1969 large academic libraries were spending twice as many dollars on monographs as they were on serials. Four years later they were spending more on serials than they were on monographs... If present trends were to continue, by 1989 no ARL library would be buying monographs at all . . .

. . . .

We have to make bibliographic access easier. More importantly, we have to let document delivery catch up to bibliographic access.

OCLC

RESEARCH LIBRARIES in OCLC: A Quarterly

JULY 1981 NUMBER 3

Research Library Directors Meet, Will Pursue Programs Within OCLC

Directors of 58 university libraries met at OCLC in Dublin recently to discuss the needs and concerns of the OCLC research library community.

Research libraries in OCLC, together with the Library of Congress, account for about 59 percent of the original cataloging that goes into OCLC's computerized catalog which is used daily by more than 2,400 libraries across the country, including 1,432 college and university libraries.

Advisory Committee

"Research libraries in OCLC are developing a nationally represented voice that is speaking out on behalf of the OCLC library community," said Harold Billings, Director of General Libraries at the University of Texas - Austin. Mr. Billings is Chairman of the Research Libraries Advisory Committee to OCLC, a group of 13 research library directors. "We're trying to focus on programs and common concerns that we share with sister research libraries," he said. "We're looking at ways that research libraries can work together through OCLC's electronic network to fulfill our educational mission in ways that are faster and more economical."

In a welcoming address to research library directors at the meeting at OCLC, Mr. Billings said: "Except for the Association of Research Libraries assembled, I can't imagine a more distinguished, even elite, if you will, group of research libraries that could be gathered for a common purpose."

Four Programs

At Columbus the research library directors agreed that their libraries should pursue four programs within OCLC that will help their institutions as well as others improve library service to faculties and students:

- Establishment of centers of cataloging responsibility among OCLC users whereby a research library would emphasize online processing of library materials in assigned subject areas. Purdue University might stress input cataloging in mechanical engineering, for example, while the University of Texas might undertake Latin American collections.
- Development of cooperative microforms cataloging projects so that these important research tools could become available more quickly to library users.
- Development of an automatic search system that would make it unnecessary for a library to do additional searches for an item that was not found on the first search of the OCLC computerized catalog.
- Improvement of resource sharing in the research library community through computerization of preservation information on rare books and other scholarly materials.

The library directors also heard reports from OCLC management and the Research Libraries Advisory Committee.

The meeting of research library directors at OCLC was the first national group to meet in OCLC's new Center in Dublin, Ohio, a Columbus suburb.

Impact of OCLC on Interlibrary Loan at MIT

by David Ferriero

Massachusetts Institute of Technology began cataloging on the OCLC system late in 1974. It became increasingly evident to interlibrary loan people that use of the cataloging database to both verify bibliographic information and determine holding libraries was the first major advance in interlibrary loan since the development of the jiffy bag!

Having lived through the transition from a manual ILL system to the automated version, I still find myself in awe and wonderment and sheer joy over it!

I'd like to share with you my impressions about the impact the subsystem has had on our operation. Since the impact has been greatest upon interlibrary borrowing, I'll just mention interlibrary loan.

continued

Creeping Automation

Probably because of the high number of industrial borrowers we have and the fact that the number of industrial libraries using the subsystem is low, only about 5 or 6% of our incoming requests for originals or photocopies are received via OCLC. That percentage is creeping up as more and more libraries join OCLC and use the subsystem, but I suspect that a relatively high percentage of requests to MIT will always be received in manual modes.

The interlibrary borrowing picture however is a little more dramatic. Somewhere between 50 and 60% of all outgoing requests are made online. This percentage increases monthly, and I forsee the time when we stabilize at the 90-95% level.

The rest of my article will dwell upon two quantifiable measures of the impact of the subsystem on MIT's interlibrary borrowing service:: **turn-around-time** TAT and costs.

TAT is defined as the time elapsed between two pre-determined points in the life of an interlibrary loan or borrowing request. In our situation at MIT, with researchers breathing down our necks to provide materials yesterday, TAT is a very important consideration. The components of TAT are usually broken down by in-house and out-of-house.

In-house

In-house TAT is the time caluclated from the user initiation of the request to the actual submission of the request to the potential lender, including such tasks as verification (both bibliographic and location), typing or inputting online, and mailing. In-house TAT has varied little since 1974 when we began full utilization of OCLC's online union catalog to verify locations. We aim at, and usually maintain, a 1-2 day TAT from the time of the user request until the request leaves MIT.

The second TAT component is out-of-house and is calculated from the time the request is submitted to the potential lender(s) until the actual receipt of the material. Working with data collected in 1977-78, before the ILL subsystem was operational, our out-of-house TAT wasn't great: 15% were filled within one week; 57% took 2-3 weeks, and 28% took 4 weeks or more. We looked for potential variations between TAT for photocopies vs. original materials but no significant differences were recorded.

During the test of the ILL subsystem early in 1979, with 48 libraries participating, 86% of all our requests were filled within 2 weeks. There are a couple of factors worth mentioning about this test:

(1) The system was new, testers were giving online requests priority treatment, and the level of enthusiasm for success was high, all of which had an effect on TAT.

However,

(2) Of the 48 libraries in the test, only two were in New England, and a few were in New York and Ohio. The others were spread out over the country from Oregon to Florida. So even with long library rate mail journeys, materials flowed fairly quickly.

Analysis of last year's traffic (FY1979-80) shows that improved TAT has been achieved. 75% of our outgoing requests were filled within 2 weeks (41% within 7 days — compared to the 15% within 7 days in the pre-automation study).

Reasons for the decrease in out-of-house TAT in the automated system over the manual system involve such things as:

(1) Instantaneous transmission vs. U.S. mail; and

(2) Automatic referral (the ability to have the request go on to another library automatically if the first, second, third, or fourth libraries are unable to supply).

Cost Data

Just as it took many years for the ILL subsystem to be developed and tested, it is taking some time for its use to be integrated into manual interlibrary loan routines. As a result, hard data about costs is difficult to determine. Cost studies of interlibrary loan, as most other library cost analyses, have been historically suspect because of the variety of methodologies involved. A survey of some 50 years of ILL literature that I once did for a NELINET project revealed about 20 substantive cost studies and at least that many different ways of calculating costs.

I don't want to get bogged down in specific formulae in this article, but rather, to discuss the components of a cost analysis and to comment on the subsystem's impact on those components.

The major components are: Salaries, Indirect Costs, and Direct Costs.

Who's doing what in the interlibrary loan office? The biggest piece of the unit cost, as you are all aware, is attributable to staff.

Old Days

The OCLC system has enabled us, over a period of years to drastically reduce the professional participation in our interlibrary borrowing service. In fact, I was the last Interlibrary Borrowing Librarian at MIT. In 1974, when we began using the online union catalog for location information, it became clear that the old days of interlibrary loan, when we relied upon a professional librarian with a developed sense of collection strengths around the country, were numbered. As each year passed, the percentage of material located online increased, so that now over 90% of the originals borrowed are verified and located online. I should point out that the nature of the material we are borrowing, current publications within the last two years, lends itself well to this database. We have found, however, that the database becomes increasingly better for locating older publications because of the retrospective conversion projects compeleted or underway.

As I mentioned earlier, for our interlibrary borrowing service, we are currently staffed by a fulltime library assistant who is responsible for about 51% of the activity in

that service; part of another library assistant contributes 45% of the activity; student staff, 1.5%; and professional supervision and training, 2.5%.

This adjustment away from professional labor involved in the service has had, as you can imagine, dramatic effects upon the unit cost of an ILB transaction. Salaries, including employee benefits, represent 45% of the unit cost of an ILB transaction.

MIT's standard indirect cost figure is calculated at 70.5% of the salaries involved. This represents another 37% of the unit cost.

Direct costs include such things as supplies, postage, envelopes, jiffy bags, and mailing labels. Use of the subsystem does eliminate some of these costs: ALA forms, window envelopes, and first class postage (once for the request, assuming success on the first attempt; once for a renewal request, and once for notice of return). So there are some savings there. We calculate it to be about $0.48 per transaction.

An important direct cost to be acknowledged is the transaction fee charged by OCLC through NELINET which is currently $1.25. This is the charge incurred each time a borrowing transaction is initiated and provides for the referral of that request to five potential lenders. Direct cost represent 18% of unit cost ($1.97).

Grand Total

Further direct costs involved telecommunication and maintenance fees on the OCLC terminals. In most cases we are talking about equipment which is used primarily for cataloging. Therefore, these telecommunications and maintenance fees exist regardless of whether or not the ILL subsystem is being used.

The grand total for an interlibrary borrowing transaction at MIT is $10.69. A filled loan costs $6.23

The MIT Libraries, just as every other library in this country, must increasingly depend upon resource sharing opportunities to meet the demands of our users for research materials. In our experience, the OCLC ILL subsystem is one of the most effective facilitators of resource sharing with which we have been involved. As promised enhancements to the subsystem become realities, interlibrary loan becomes more efficient, and, potentially, more cost effective.

David Ferriero is Humanities Librarian, Humanities Library, Charles Hayden Memorial Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

University Microfilms International: A Case History in Bibliographic Control of Microform Products

by Linda K. Hamilton

The need for increased bibliographic control of microforms has long been recognized. Today's library is purchasing increasing numbers of paper and microform materials, and a substantial amount of this material is not under bibliographic control. Since the availability of microforms as a library resource is of value only to the extent that microforms are used by the library's patrons, use of microforms depends on having adequate bibliographic records for microforms integrated with the bibliographic records for the rest of the library's holdings.

The format in which a library acquires its materials — be it books, periodicals, microforms, maps, or audiovisual materials — must be transparent to the library patron. In the ideal world, the patron need only know that information on a particular author, title, or subject is desired, and should not need to know if that material is stored in hard copy, microform, or on magnetic tape. Information on these holdings should be searchable in the library's catalog, whether card, COM, or online.

There is no question that microform use increases as bibliographic control increases. As the current Association of Research Libraries' study on bibliographic control of materials in microforms indicates, each increase in control, from a simple title listing to complete integration of bibliographic information, shows a progressive increase in the patron's perception that the material sought can be found in microform, and subsequent increased use of that material results.

The salient problem with cooperative programs is that they are always reacting to material which has already been published, necessitating that new material remain without control until the cooperative program can be established.

The critical question is who should provide this bibliographic control. Libraries' usual source of cataloging information is the Library of Congress, but for all practical purposes LC does not catalog microforms. Attempts to share cataloging information through cooperative programs have had varying degrees of success and are usually dependent on the establishment of definite standards and centralized administrative control. The salient problem with cooperative programs is that they are always reacting to material which has already been published, necessitating that new material remain without control until the cooperative program can be established. Obviously, bibliographic control should exist from the time of publication so that the purchasing library can immediately expect patron identification and use of the material, or even prior to publication to aid the library acquisitions staff.

continued

The easiest way for the information to exist at or prior to the time of publication is for the Library of Congress or the micropublisher to provide the cataloging data in machine-readable form that is easily distributed throughout the library world. With the Library of Congress unable to provide this service, the micropublisher must be considered as the logical source of the information.

On November 1, 1979, the Books and Collections department of University Microfilms International (UMI) began its OCLC operations with the installation of its first OCLC 105 terminal. This event was the culmination of an effort which had begun in the spring of 1978, when the decision was made to address the growing problems UMI was confronting in bibliographic control of its own material. These problems included the difficulty in determining from a customer request whether a given title had been included in a microform collection, was part of the out-of-print Books on Demand (BOD) program or appeared in both a collection and BOD. Cataloging the titles was part of the solution. However, cataloging productivity was at a standstill. Recurrent bibliographic quality problems were developing, and there was the overwhelming awareness that major advances had been made in similar operations in libraries and that it was time for UMI to participate in the efficiencies made possible by automated bibliographic control.

At that time the Books and Collections staff was using two in-house automated bibliographic systems which had been developed during the 1960's, utilizing an internal version of MARC. One system was capable of containing most of the normal data elements, but with various idiosyncracies that made manipulation of that data difficult. The other had been designed as a billing system and did not have the capacity of containing a full bibliographic record complete with subject headings, etc.

The Books on Demand program

The material that required cataloging fell into two basic categories. The Books on Demand program, which deals primarily with out-of-print books, consisted mainly of American imprints. Pre-cataloging search data indicated that a large amount of the cataloging for the original could typically be found in the National Union Catalog (NUC). The second category was made up of collection titles which by definition and program scope were titles not commonly held by libraries in the United States. Although searching one of these titles could sometimes produce a hit on a variant edition, the searching time necessary to produce cataloging help was often longer than simply cataloging the title originally.

The principal criteria for a better system to improve bibliographic control of our own products were thus two; it had to offer a means for reducing the time spent on cataloging a title, and it must include a computer system sophisticated enough to meet the variety of bibliographic needs which we had identified.

Determining that the OCLC option was one that should be studied was not difficult. In Michigan, over 300 libraries utilize OCLC either through their own terminals or through processing centers in central libraries. Each of the three library science graduate programs in Michigan (University of Michigan, Wayne State University, and Western Michigan University) has an OCLC terminal for student familiarization and training, and several UMI staff members who had worked with OCLC in one of those programs were enthusiastic about the prospect of keying in a few characters to verify cataloging, rather than indulging in the laborious method of checking NUC.

The first step in investigating the OCLC option was to determine if the OCLC data base contained enough information to decrease our cataloging costs. Concurrently, we conducted a study of the UMI collections customer base to determine if inputting our cataloging into OCLC would benefit the majority of our customers.

The hit rate for materials published in the 1970's increased from 73% with NUC to 95% with OCLC.

Using terminal time provided by the libraries at Michigan State University and Eastern Michigan University, a random sample of Books on Demand and collection titles were searched through the OCLC data base. The same titles were also searched for cataloging assistance using UMI's traditional manual methods. The time needed to complete the search and the hit rate using both methods were compared. For BOD titles, the pre-catalog search time using OCLC was one-third the time using NUC. The hit rate for materials published in the 1970's increased from 73% with NUC to 95% with OCLC, and only one title was found in NUC that was not found in OCLC.

While the statistics for collection titles were not as impressive, they were still a source of encouragement. Depending on the collection the hit rate on OCLC could range from 5% to as high as 40%, but in the majority of cases the hit rate was higher on OCLC than through NUC (including Mansell). Subsequent research determined that searching percentages for one collection could not be applied to a second given the differences in material. For some collections, for example one containing retrospective fictional material, neither OCLC nor NUC is of particular use; for other collections, such as one containing recent research on African agricultural economics, only OCLC provides cataloging help; for other general historical collections, the best cataloging assistance can be found by first searching OCLC and then searching those titles not found through NUC; and for certain specialized material, pre-'56 NUC is the best starting point.

75% of those who had purchased microform collections were OCLC users.

Using information supplied by the Michigan Library Consortium, a study of several hundred of the major U.S. collection customers revealed that 75% of those who had purchased microform collections were OCLC users. Of those

who had purchased cataloging from UMI, 83% were OCLC users. Clearly, entering UMI cataloging data on OCLC appeared to be of potential benefit to the vast majority of collection customers.

University Microfilms had been providing cataloging data on 3 × 5 cards for many of its collections for a number of years. However, requests for these unheaded unit cards had been dropping steadily as more and more libraries discovered that the labor necessary to adapt the cataloging to local practice and to head the cards was becoming prohibitive. Customers began to request cataloging in a machine-readable format, and as word of our studies began to leak, an increasing number of customers began to request that cataloging for UMI products be available through the bibliographic utilities.

Concurrently with customer requests for a specific manner of distributing cataloging data came increased requests for improved bibliographic access to microform collections and a growing tide of libraries reluctant to invest in microform collections unless the bibliographic support was already completed and available at the time of microform purchase.

As a result of the customer requests and our studies, a cost proposal and performance plan was devised, and negotiations for OCLC services were begun.

After examining other options available, UMI decided that the appropriate entry point to obtain OCLC services was through our local network, the Michigan Library Consortium (MLC). For our needs, the initial training package and continuing education programs offered by MLC seemed superior to other methods of obtaining the information. In addition, a network participation would allow us to maintain and enhance our professional ties with the library community most geographically close to us.

UMI's approach to the Michigan Library Consortium raised new questions for MLC that required time to resolve. As a not-for-profit agency with a 501C3 tax status, MLC needed IRS approval and legal rulings before offering services to a for-profit corporation such as UMI. Further, while the uses UMI would be making of the OCLC data base were in the spirit of MLC and OCLC objectives, they were nonetheless different enough that contract language had to be closely scrutinized by all three parties.

Early in the summer of 1979, all contract and IRS difficulties were resolved, and an agreement between UMI and MLC was signed permitting UMI full access to the OCLC data base and also allowing UMI to sell OCLC-produced cards of UMI cataloging to non-OCLC libraries.

After installation of the first terminal in November 1979, it quickly became apparent that the original statistics estimating the amount of time needed to process a given title through OCLC were essentially correct. However, the number of titles awaiting processing at UMI had grown dramatically in the interval between negotiation and installation. Product development was proceeding rapidly, and the accelerating number of new UMI collections scheduled for release in 1980 tripled the originally estimated number of new titles needing processing during 1980. Plans for a retrospective input program during 1980 were thus postponed, and the staff struggled to keep up with the incoming flood of current titles. In May 1980, the capacity of the terminal installed six months earlier was exceeded, and backlogs began to develop in anticipation of the delivery of two additional terminals in August.

In the meantime, work proceeded on development of a computerized in-house indexing system. Designed by the UMI systems staff, this system is designed to accept input for OCLC/MARC archival tapes or from non-OCLC in-house terminals to produce photocomposed or COM indexes capable of sorting on virtually every field.

In addition, the system can produce authority listings that show cataloging staff fields, data elements, tags, and indicators for proofing before the index is produced. Copying or typing errors can be quickly determined offline in time for any needed OCLC replacement commands. Since UMI enters its cataloging data before the collection is released for sale, cataloging or input errors subsequently discovered can be corrected before the OCLC record is needed for use by a participating library.

Other authority listings provided by the system analyze name and subject headings quickly, showing the cataloger any inconsistencies in form of name or subject headings. Needed cross-references can be input directly into the system and merged with the data input from OCLC.

As UMI cataloging is input into OCLC, catalog cards for the title are sent directly to the National Register of Microform Masters (NRMM) from OCLC, eliminating a time-consuming task at UMI.

In addition, one of the cards received from OCLC is filmed and precedes the title in new UMI microfilm collections. Beginning with microfiche collections filmed after July 1980, the filmed catalog card will precede text of title on the fiche.

Linking the OCLC process with UMI's computer system will provide increased bibliographic support to all new UMI microform collections. Bibliographic needs for each collection will be determined, and support will consist of some or all of the following: filmed title cards consisting of the catalog card for the title, separate unit and cumulating indexes, title lists for examination by potential customers, and machine-readable cataloging available for bibliographic utilities or individual libraries.

The cost of the OCLC project is borne solely by UMI. The annual operating cost, excluding labor costs associated with cataloging and inputting, is equal to one-half the cost of an additional employee. It is certain that use of OCLC has decreased UMI's need for additional staff well in excess of this effective one-half person, but finite comparisons are difficult to make since pre-OCLC the staff was working on two new collection products and is now working on more than twenty new collection products.

The major cost of UMI's OCLC project is the labor cost connected with input operation. Even when a previous edition is present on OCLC, the cataloging for that edition is rarely in ISBD(M) format and must be severely edited or completely recataloged. Thus virtually all collections input is a complete keying of the cataloging data. The amount of time needed to key a title for OCLC exceeds that required for us to key it on our internal system, mainly due to the varying OCLC response time; however, the sophistication of the OCLC terminal in correcting errors and reformatting of data makes it much faster than our other options.

continued

UMI Input Cataloging

Language of Input
(input from 11/79 - 6/81)

Language	# of Titles	%
English	10,118	32.5
French	743	6.1
Hebrew	737	6.0
Russian	530	4.3
Other	131	1.1

Publication Date of Original
(input from 11/79 - 6/81)

Century	# of Titles	%
1400	35	.3
1500	96	.8
1600	266	2.2
1700	561	4.6
1800	5443	44.4
1900	5858	47.7

Total Input
(via produce or update key)

1979 (actual)	342 titles
1980 (actual)	9,490 titles
1981 (projected)	15,000 titles
1982 (projected)	24,000 titles

The presence of the cataloging data on OCLC has raised expectations concerning those collections.

An unknown cost of this project are forfeited revenues that might have been obtained from the sale of catalog cards for new collections. Because a decreasing number of libraries are interested in 3 × 5 catalog cards and because many of the collections being released are targeted at very specialized markets, it is difficult to estimate potential card sales for specific products. Certainly the revenues received would vary from collection to collection and from microform publisher to microform publisher. Our decision to use the OCLC option was based to some extent on a consideration of lost revenues, but to a larger extent the decision was based on our belief that a continuation of sales of 3 × 5 cards would also have been an investment in past methods rather than an investment in future technologies.

The financial returns in terms of revenue from the project cannot yet be tabulated. Because cataloging is input prior to the microform collection being available for sale, most of the cataloging input to date is for material not yet being sold. Thus a library discovering a collections title on the data base may not be able to purchase the microform collection for up to six months. Certainly the presence of data on OCLC has generated requests for information regarding those collections, but it is too soon to realistically evaluate the percentage of those inquiries which would be converted into actual purchases.

The presence of the cataloging data on OCLC has raised expectations concerning those collections. When a collection contains over 1,000 titles, it is likely that the first part of the collection will be finalized and enter the filming/cataloging cycle before title selection has been completed on the last part of the collection. Thus a library discovering the first few titles on OCLC will ask for a complete title list, only to hear that one is not yet available. This problem will never be completely solved, but our decision-making workflows have been revised to improve the situation.

There are undoubtedly simpler and cheaper methods of converting cataloging into machine-readable form than using the services of online bibliographic networks; however, these methods do not provide us with cataloging assistance, nor do they provide immediate benefit to the library community.

The major financial benefit of the OCLC project has been reduction of costs connected with compilation, composition, and editing of indexes and guides which UMI supplies to purchasers of collections. Our working estimate is that costs up to the point of printing will be substantially reduced. The increased efficiencies developed by the combination of OCLC and our internal systems capability not only make simultaneous publishing of indexes possible but also make them better by allowing us variable methods of indexing without concern for staff time.

But the need for detailed bibliographic information must be evaluated against the cost of obtaining this information. There are undoubtedly simpler and cheaper methods of converting cataloging into machine-readable form than using the services of online bibliographic networks; however, these methods do not provide us with cataloging assistance, nor do they provide immediate benefit to the library community.

Why should a micropublisher supply cataloging for its products through a national bibliographic network? The answer is complex, but certainly the favorable customer relations which would result from taking a leadership role in the industry and the positive image that would develop in the minds of current and potential customers are aspects of significance. The micropublisher could also have a more basic reason — the desire to increase its revenues by enhancing the bibliographic support of its basic products in order to sell more of those products.

Who, then, benefits most from a publisher putting its cataloging into machine-readable form? Libraries benefit either by using the cataloging data to produce customized catalog cards for their own file or by adding the information to their COM or local online catalogs. They can also determine when searching a title for potential acquisitions

that it is available from the micropublisher or even that the title is part of a microform collection which the library already owns.

Bibliographic networks benefit from having this information available to their users. In addition to enhancing the data base to meet additional library needs, the usage fees the bibliographic network receives from participating micropublishers and libraries help support bibliographic enterprise.

These benefits to libraries and utilities are significant, but it is my contention that the greatest benefits from a micropublisher's participation in the bibliographic utility are to the micropublisher.

The basic wealth of a micropublisher consists primarily of the storehouse of materials which it has filmed coupled with its ability to identify and group those materials in a marketable manner. A complete bibliographic description of each item filmed, stored in an easily-manipulatable manner, details the holdings of a micropublisher. Since detail tells the micropublisher the value and depth of its filming activities, and affords a thorough understanding and comprehension of the wealth of material held, that knowledge may then be used by the micropublisher to create products that will increase its revenue flow.

More importantly, detailed bibliographic information allows the micropublisher to build collections for specific markets using titles which have already been filmed for existing collections.

The simplest application of this information is in avoiding the duplicate filming of materials. If a specific title filmed by the micropublisher for another purpose is needed for inclusion in a pending collection, the existing film master can be used rather than reinvesting in filming cost.

More importantly, detailed bibliographic information allows the micropublisher to build new collections for specific markets using titles which have already been filmed for existing collections. For example, a collection on a specific topic of law can be created from a compilation of law titles from 40 different collections. Law libraries interested only in that specific topic and not in the general topics of the original collections are a new market that has been created as a result of such bibliographic flexibility.

University Microfilms' bibliographic utility program is constantly being evaluated against its objectives of fulfilling the needs of libraries and of UMI. Financial considerations are an important part of that evaluation as well as considerations for increased service to the library world. For the moment, University Microfilms is pleased to be part of the solution of bibliographic control of microforms rather than part of the problem.

***Linda K. Hamilton** is manager of Collections Operations at University Microfilms International. Portions of this article originally appeared in a slightly different form in Microform Review.*

Worth Repeating

From the *Interim Report on Book Paper* issued by the Council on Library Resources' Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity.

In the past few years there has been increasing awareness that millions of books and other documents all over the world are disintegrating. We are in danger of losing more than a century of the human record — since the early 19th century when paper manufacturers began the widespread use of processes that left acidic residues in paper. Such residues in the presence of light, heat, moisture, and air hasten the process of deterioration of the cellulose fiber, thus weakening the paper. For example, over six million volumes in the Library of Congress are now so brittle that their survival is threatened. Much effort has been expended, with very modest success, to devise economical ways of preserving these books. Much more needs to be done.

Our concern here is not with preserving the books of the past, but rather those of the future. Books containing the acidic seeds of their own destruction continue to be produced by the millions, storing up problems for the future, failing to provide a permanent record of our own times.

Electronic Resource Sharing Among Research Libraries Borrowing Via OCLC's Online Interlibrary Loan

May 1980 - April 1981

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
University of Alabama	2774
University of Arizona	1819
Arizona State University	3215
Boston University	2883
Brown University	781
University of California, Berkeley	2011
University of California, Davis	0
University of California, Los Angeles	3215
University of California, Riverside	7328
University of California, San Diego	2842
University of California, Santa Barbara	916

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
Case Western Reserve University	2314
University of Cincinnati	2082
Colorado State University	38
University of Colorado	1757
University of Connecticut	1550
Dartmouth College	1812
Duke University	817
Emory University	2038
University of Florida	0
Florida State University	2041
Georgetown University	632

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
University of Georgia	2218
Harvard University	480
University of Hawaii	1239
University of Houston	2846
Howard University	258
University of Illinois	6370
Indiana University	5556
Iowa State University	1397
John Crerar Library	0
Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library	435

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
University of Kansas	3130
University of Kentucky	1143
Kent State University	3999
Louisiana State University	530
University of Maryland	0
University of Massachusetts	855
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1932
University of Miami	1645
Michigan State University	0
University of Minnesota	1084
University of Missouri	2713

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
National Agricultural Library	291
National Library of Medicine	0
University of Nebraska	1297
The Newberry Library	0
The University of New Mexico	5545
New York Academy of Medicine	19
New York State Library	0
University of North Carolina	0
University of Notre Dame	1602
Ohio State University	911
University of Oklahoma	2539

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
Oklahoma State University	789
University of Pittsburgh	1027
Purdue University	1357
Rice University	582
University of Rochester	157
Smithsonian Institution	546
University of South Carolina	1900
University of Southern California	702
Southern Illinois University	612
State University of New York at Albany	3039

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
State University of New York at Buffalo	0
State University of New York at Stony Brook	1595
State University of New York at Binghamton	1
Syracuse University	1042
Temple University	712
Tulane University	694
University of Tennessee	2711
University of Texas	6541
Texas A & M University	7191

*INSTITUTION	**TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED
University of Utah	2858
Vanderbilt University	590
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1015
University of Virginia	434
University of Washington	14
Washington University	1736
Wayne State University	384
University of Wisconsin	241

*Although it has been announced that several libraries in the above list "have left OCLC," it would appear that they still find the OCLC Interlibrary Loan Subsystem to be a most effective means of sharing their resources.

**Total Items Borrowed reflects only a small portion of the total interlibrary loan picture for research libraries. Not included in our numbers are total items that research libraries lent, nor, of course, interlibrary loan transactions done by means other than OCLC's subsystem.

OCLC

RESEARCH LIBRARIES in OCLC: A Quarterly

OCTOBER 1981 NUMBER 4

To Our Readers

This fourth issue of *Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly* marks our first year of bringing you news, articles, and opinions on a wide range of topics dealing with research libraries and the community of scholars and students they serve.

We invite you to submit articles for consideration of publication in the *Quarterly*. Articles may range in length from 200 to 2,500 words. Queries and manuscripts should be sent to the Editor, Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, Ohio 43017.

Thesis/Dissertation Processing and OCLC

by Lois M. Pausch

Much has been published about OCLC and its effects in various kinds of libraries each using a different approach to the integration of automated cataloging within already existing cataloging procedures. Some attention has been given to the fact that OCLC can be tailored to the needs of each member library and is versatile in its ability to accommodate to the requirements of each member. In addition, the introduction of OCLC provides, in many cases, the impetus to study workflow patterns which can result in the user's making the most of any time- and money- saving advantage to be derived from the adoption of this particular system.

The same adaptability of the OCLC system can be utilized within a single institution to produce various types of records designed for files supplementary to general catalogs, where these have been developed to provide data on specialized types of library materials, such as theses and dissertations. Until recently, little has appeared in the literature about the handling of these by libraries of degree-granting colleges or universities. In a recent article by Patterson, White, and Whittaker,[1] the results of a survey show that libraries in such institutions employ widely differing approaches to the processing of these materials. The conclusion drawn by these authors is that most such libraries serve as repositories and therefore as points of access for the use of theses and dissertations.

Handling Speed Up

As an example of the impact that OCLC can have on cataloging procedures, an examination of the handling of theses and dissertations in the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) Library demonstrates that considerable savings can be realized. This can be done without sacrificing or eliminating several special files which are used extensively by library staff and patrons while making the materials available for patron use much more quickly. This use of OCLC has allowed this Library to maintain its policy of fully cataloging theses and dissertations using a complete call number consisting of the Dewey classification number, Cutter number, and workmark. The record also includes subject headings and added entries. Until after the Library joined OCLC, this cataloging involved a cumbersome and lengthy set of procedures. After OCLC, a new procedure has been developed which speeds up the processing of these materials by eliminating a number of steps.

Two copies of each thesis and dissertation written by graduate students as a requirement for an advanced degree are deposited with the Library. One copy is treated as the circulating copy and the other as a noncirculating archival copy. Both copies of the masters theses are print; for doctoral dissertations, the circulating copy is print while the archival copy is a microfilm. The circulating copies are the ones that receive full cataloging.

Departmental Thesis Catalog

Bibliographic control of the archival copies is achieved by means of special records that show the department or field in which the degree was granted, the call number of the classified copy in a note, and the archival call number in the normal call number position, all on an otherwise standard catalog card. The archival call number consists of the year in which the degree was granted and a Cutter number to which the word FILM is prefixed for doctoral dissertations. Copies of these special, nonstandard cards are produced for the general public catalog, for the thesis shelflist (arranged by archival call number), and for a separate departmental thesis catalog in which cards are arranged first by field or department granting the degree, then by year, and last by main entry. Graduate students and subject researchers are heavy users of this file which helps to identify the topics that have been used by earlier successful candidates for a graduate degree.

To process the circulating copy, it is necessary to produce a full set of catalog cards for the central catalog and shelf list and another full set for the departmental library holding that copy. To process the archival copy, several special cards must be produced including a main entry card, thesis shelf list card, departmental thesis file card, and, for dissertations where the archival copy is a microfilm, a special card to accompany the film for marking and shelving (film making card).

Continued

Pre-OCLC

In the past, when a thesis or dissertation was received in the catalog department, a specially trained library clerk assigned it an archival call number, wrote this number in the thesis archival copy, and sent that copy to be marked and shelved. This number was also written on a slip of paper and inserted into the circulating copy. The piece was then sent to a typist who was responsible for typing a main entry card, a central shelf list card, a thesis shelf list card, a film marking card (for dissertations), a departmental thesis file card, and a workform. The information on these forms varied but generally included main entry, title, place, date, and pagination. Notes were included on the main entry card only. The three special cards (film marking, departmental file, and thesis shelf list) had the unique archival call number already typed in the proper position. These cards were then inserted in the thesis or dissertation which was routed to the professional cataloger responsible for subject cataloging in the particular subject area of the thesis.

First, the cataloger had to proofread all the information on each card and to indicate corrections on the workform. Then the cataloger completed the remainder of the descriptive cataloging including any dates for the author, illustrations, and size. The thesis or dissertation was classified, subject headings assigned, and added entries included. These were all written or typed on the workform. At this point, the call number and location were written in the circulating copy and the completed workform and cards were again inserted in the piece and given to the thesis supervisor, a cataloger charged with the responsibility of maintaining uniformity in this type of cataloging. The workform was scrutinized to determine that the cataloging was complete. The call number and location were typed on the central shelf list card. The film marking card was removed and filed until the microfilms of dissertations were received from University Microfilms, when the card and film were matched and the film sent to be marked and shelved.

At this point, the thesis supervisor sent the circulating copy to be marked and shelved. The cards and workform were passed on to the thesis clerk (the same one who had assigned the archival call number at the beginning). This clerk wrote the call number in pencil on the verso of the thesis shelf list card, kept this card for filing, pulled the central shelf list card and sent it to be filed, and sent the workform and main entry card to typists who made corrections on the previously typed cards and added the additional information to the main entry card. The full call number, subject headings and added entries were also typed on the main entry card which was used as the master to be reproduced for a full set of cards for the central catalog and for the departmental library catalog. These cards were returned to the typists who typed the subject headings and added entries on the appropriate cards, and the cards were sent to be filed.

This procedure resulted in numerous handlings of the piece and of the cards and there was ample opportunity for mistakes to be made along the way. *Figure 1* shows in a graphic way the numbers of transfers of both the piece and the cards.

Streamlined Procedures

When the OCLC profile for UIUC thesis cataloging was devised, many of the steps in the handling of this type of library material were eliminated. The first step in streamlining the procedure was development of a preprinted copyslip designed for input to OCLC. Because of the difference in form between thesis and dissertation archival copies and because instructions for changes in cataloging for these would be included on the form, the decision was made to have one form of copyslip for master's theses and another for doctoral dissertations. *(See Figures 2 and 3)* Items of information included on the slips are some of the tags and delimiters used in the MARC format with space to complete the ones put on in truncated form, and some of the fixed field information common to each thesis or dissertation. The copyslips were originally designed to follow the cataloging rules in revised Chapter 6 of AACR I[3] and to conform with the Library of Congress practice of using the OCLC book format but using the cataloging rules for manuscripts. Since this Library adopted AACR II[4] in November, 1979, the copyslips have been revised to bring the cataloging into line with the new rules, especially for the microfilm copy of the dissertation.

As before, two copies of the thesis or dissertation are still deposited in the Library. The clerk continues to assign the special archival call number and to write it both in the archival copy of the thesis which is then sent to be marked and shelved and on a slip of paper which is inserted in the circulating copy. The theses and dissertations were then sent to a typist who typed the same information as before but instead of typing it on 5 or 6 cards and a workform, the typist typed the information on the new copyslip only. The

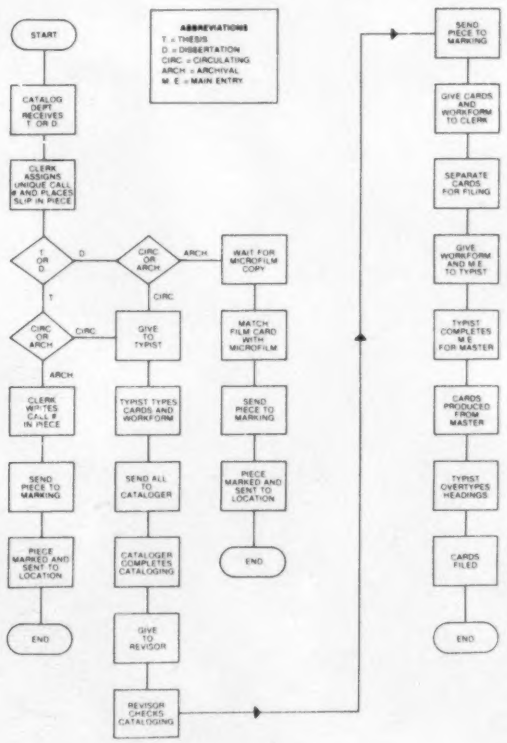


FIGURE 1
Procedure before OCLC

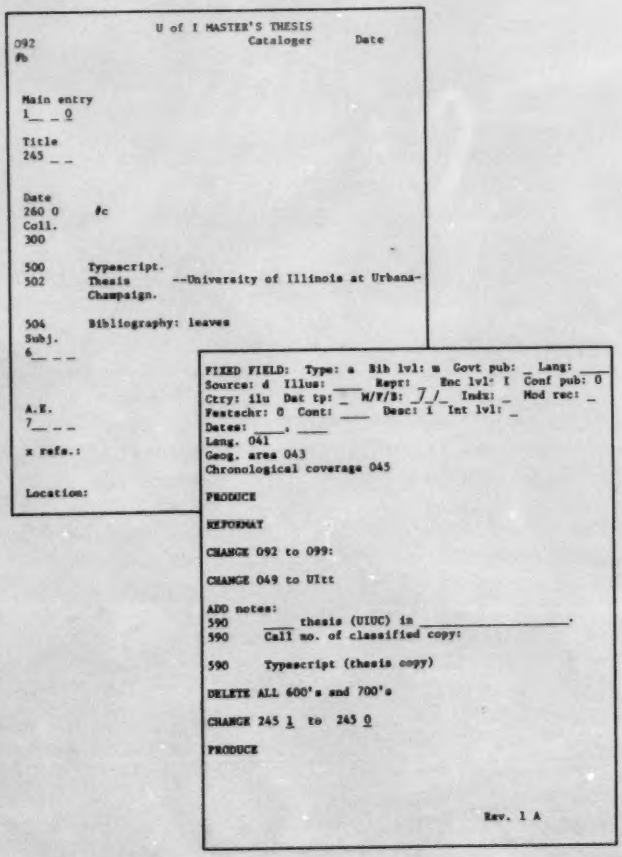
copyslip was inserted in the circulating copy and sent to the subject area cataloger. Currently, however, the basic descriptive information is being completed by the subject cataloger, eliminating one movement of the piece. The cataloger is responsible for the descriptive cataloging and for the assignment of a full call number, subject headings, and added entries, all of which are typed or written on the copyslip. Location and holding information are inserted and tagging, delimiters, and fixed field information are completed. Specific instructions for the inputting staff are printed on the verso of the copyslip so that information found only on the special cards for the archival copy can be added and other information deleted. When the cataloger has completed his/her work, the circulating copy of the thesis is sent to be marked and then shipped to its location. The copyslip is sent to a terminal operator to input the data into OCLC. The instructions on the slip allow the inputting clerk to produce a complete set of catalog cards for the central and holding library catalogs and shelf lists and to reformat and change the information for the production of cards for the special files. As can be seen on the copyslip for the dissertation, a card is also ordered for the film making and shelving procedure. All the cards are produced at one time in this procedure, and this considerably lessens the possibility of mistakes being made.

Time-Saver

This application of OCLC has resulted in much faster processing of theses and dissertations. The typed information is done once, thus minimizing one possible source of error. Previously typed cards do not have to be checked for accuracy and information added by the cataloger does not have to be subdivided among several of those cards. There is no need for cards to be going in several directions at the same time and "overtyping" has been eliminated. As can be seen from *Figure 4*, the whole procedure has been shortened and streamlined.

Under the old procedure, if the thesis or dissertation and cards had moved through all the steps without interruption, it would have taken approximately three hours to complete the cycle for one piece. In the new procedure, the time is cut to approximately one hour. In the real world of cataloging, however, where theses and dissertations are but one of many materials demanding attention, the length of time for the old cycle to be completed was usually 6 months or longer. In the new procedure, this time is shortened to four weeks or less. When applied to the average of 850 theses and dissertations received in the Library each year, the procedure results in a considerable savings in time and energy expended on one type of library material and makes these materials accessible to the user much more rapidly than heretofore.

Continued



U of I MASTER'S THESIS

092 Cataloger Date

Śb

Main entry
1__ _ 0

Title
245 _ _

Date
260 0 Śc
Coll.
300

500 Typescript.
502 Thesis --University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

504 Bibliography: leaves
Subj.
6__ _ _

A.E.
7__ _ _

x refs.:

Location:

FIXED FIELD: Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: _ Lang: ___
Source: d Illus: ____ Repr: _ Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0
Ctry: ilu Dat tp: _ M/F/B: _/_/_ Indx: _ Mod rec: _
Festschr: 0 Cont: ____ Desc: i Int lvl: _
Dates: ____, ____
Lang. 041
Geog. area 043
Chronological coverage 045

PRODUCE

REFORMAT

CHANGE 092 to 099:

CHANGE 049 to UItt

ADD notes:
590 ____ thesis (UIUC) in _____.
590 Call no. of classified copy:

590 Typescript (thesis copy)

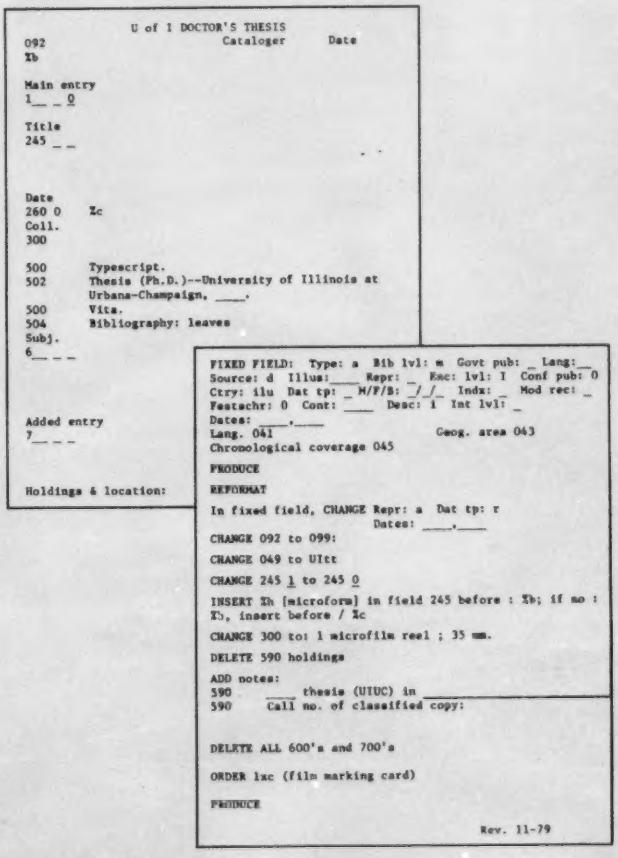
DELETE ALL 600's and 700's

CHANGE 245 1 to 245 0

PRODUCE

Rev. 1 A

FIGURE 2
Master's thesis copyslip—front and verso



U of I DOCTOR'S THESIS

092 Cataloger Date

Śb

Main entry
1__ _ 0

Title
245 _ _

Date
260 0 Śc
Coll.
300

500 Typescript.
502 Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, ____.
500 Vita.
504 Bibliography: leaves
Subj.
6__ _ _

Added entry
7__ _ _

Holdings & location:

FIXED FIELD: Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: _ Lang:__
Source: d Illus:____ Repr: _ Enc: lvl: I Conf pub: 0
Ctry: ilu Dat tp: _ M/F/B: _/_/_ Indx: _ Mod rec: _
Festschr: 0 Cont: ____ Desc: i Int lvl: _
Dates: ____,____
Lang. 041 Geog. area 043
Chronological coverage 045

PRODUCE

REFORMAT

In fixed field, CHANGE Repr: a Dat tp: r
Dates: ____,____

CHANGE 092 to 099:

CHANGE 049 to UItt

CHANGE 245 1 to 245 0

INSERT Śh [microform] in field 245 before : Śb; if no : Śb, insert before / Śc

CHANGE 300 to: 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

DELETE 590 holdings

ADD notes:
590 ____ thesis (UIUC) in _____
590 Call no. of classified copy:

DELETE ALL 600's and 700's

ORDER 1xc (film marking card)

PRODUCE

Rev. 11-79

FIGURE 3
Doctoral dissertation copyslip—front and verso

FIGURE 4
Procedure after OCLC

With the introduction of OCLC, the whole routine for cataloging of theses and dissertations, a specialized form of library material, has been reviewed and revised. Using the new procedure, many steps have been eliminated allowing quicker access for the user without eliminating special files used extensively by library staff and patrons. This adaptation within OCLC for the special needs of one particular library shows the ability of this system to accommodate to both the need for the usual type of catalog records and the need for several special records as well. This supports the claim that OCLC is versatile in its response to individual library requirements. This adaptability to member libraries' needs can be a strong argument in favor of OCLC when a decision is being made as to the choice of an automated shared cataloging system.

Lois M. Pausch is Coordinator, Science Section, Original Cataloguing, Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

References

1. Joe A. Hewitt, "The impact of OCLC: the good and bad as recorded by researcher Joe A. Hewitt in an epic journey to every charter library of the on-line system," *American Libraries* 7: 268-75 (May 1976).
2. Kelly Patterson, Carol White, and Martha Whittaker, "Thesis handling in university libraries," *LRTS* 21: 275-285 (Summer 1977).
3. American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Chapter 6* (Chicago: The Association, 1974).
4. *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2d ed. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1978).

University of Wisconsin-Madison Embarks on Festschriften Project

by Phil Schieber

Festschrift, a German word that combines *Fest* (celebration) and *Schrift* (writing), is a volume of writings by different authors presented as a tribute or memorial, especially to a scholar.

For scholars, a Festschrift offers essays in a perspective different from specific research publications or journal articles. A typical Festschrift may contain about 25 essays contributed by colleagues of the person being honored. The subject matter in the essays is often quite varied because the principal connection between writers and honoree is mostly one of personal association. Because of problems in cataloging Festschriften, these incredibly rich resources of scholarship and scholarly anecdote have also been scarce resources, their availability limited, and their contents relatively unknown.

It was, therefore, with some excitement that the University of Wisconsin at Madison received a $137,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Brittingham Foundation to create a catalog and index of Festschriften in the Humanities published in North America and the United Kingdom retrospective from 1980.

"This substantial award will allow for the successful completion of the project, which was begun some years ago with two grants from the Graduate School Research Committee of the University of Wisconsin-Madison," says Charles Szabo, Festschriften Project Director at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. A Bibliographer for Western European Literature, Mr. Szabo says that subject areas involved in the project encompass philosophy, history, languages, literature and art, and the Festschriften were published in England, Australia, New Zealand or North America. "For the humanities, this project represents a very important compiling," he says.

10,000 Volumes

Mr. Szabo and Co-Director Christopher Kleinhenz, Professor of French and Italian, have under their direction a computer programmer and ten graduate assistants. Their objective is to compile an index of contributions to Festschriften—approximately 10,000 volumes in various fields of the humanities—by September 1983. Due to the importance and size of the project, Joseph A. Treyz, Director of Libraries at The University of Wisconsin, was able to provide office space on short notice.

To accomplish their objective, the project staff at the University of Wisconsin have collaborated with OCLC in a way that Mr. Szabo thinks might "serve as an example of how bibliographies will be compiled in the future."

The bibliographers at Memorial Library use OCLC's Online Union Catalog for bibliographic searching. When they find a bibliographic record of a Festschrift, they store a copy of the record via an Intertec SuperBrain QD microcomputer that is linked to an OCLC terminal through a printer port. Instead of printing the terminal display, though, the microcomputer copies the display onto disk.

Changes

The records found in OCLC's data base, as well as other records created by the project team, will be modified for inclusion in the printed bibliography. Changes made to overall MARC II records will accommodate the specific needs of the bibliographers by providing author, title and subject access to each article contained in every Festschrift volume to be included in the final product. The bibliographers will convert the display of the OCLC record to MARC II format, modifying it in the contents note (505 field) for monograph records.

Searching

According to James C. Brewer, programmer for the project, the contents note prepared by the project staff is produced in the form of worksheets and requires close examination of each volume in hand. "The graduate assistants are from a variety of disciplines in the humanities," says Mr. Brewer. "Their work is analyzing Festschriften, assigning subject headings to articles, and searching for Festschriften. Searching sometimes involves going through complete runs of serials looking for Festschriften, or consulting general bibliographies in our subject areas. If we know that a Festschrift is in OCLC's data base then our efforts are really reduced because we copy the MARC record into our microcomputer."

Mr. Brewer says that the project staff are processing about 250 Festschriften a week, of which about 40 percent are found in OCLC's data base. "We're not just taking information from the OCLC data base, though," he says. "We're also entering as many new records as possible."

The finished product is expected to be two volumes, each around 500 pages in length. The first volume will be a catalog of Festschriften, the second an index to the first volume.

Positive Feedback

"OCLC provides us with already cataloged, accurate information," says Mr. Brewer. "It saves us time. When the volumes are published, the user will have holdings information."

Mr. Brewer says that the project is bridging a gap that exists between a Festschrift and its individual articles. "Generally, the practice has been to provide the scholar with access either to the volume, or to the individual article, but not to both," says Mr. Brewer. "We've gotten very positive feedback from faculty members both in this country and abroad on the aims of the project."

Service to Scholars

Joseph H. Treyz, Director of Libraries at the University of Wisconsin states: "Our catalog and index of Festschriften in the Humanities published in North America and the United Kingdom is intended entirely as a service to the scholarly community needing access to research articles. Such articles have all too often been hidden from the academic community due to the varied nature of Festschriften which bring together contributors only by virtue of the fact that the individual authors are acquainted personally with the person commemorated in the Festschrift. Since the effort to produce a bibliography of this scope is monumental in nature, we have sought the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Brittingham Foundation, both of which have recognized the importance of our undertaking by providing funding to assist in the compilation of the bibliography. Our desire to create a magnetic tape of the contents of the printed bibliography properly formatted for reading by photocomputer is an additional extension of the need to reduce costs. We feel that in such a manner this bibliography will become available to wide areas of the scholarly community, with no monetary profit realized by the Memorial Library."

The ambitious scope of the University of Wisconsin project cannot be appreciated without some understanding of the peculiarities of Festschriften and how libraries have tried to deal with them.

Compendium

Christopher Kleinhenz, Co-Director of the Project, says that Festschriften continue to be published at a fast pace. "Because Festschriften provide contributors with the opportunity to publish a variety of articles which do not necessarily conform to the appropriate length or subject restrictions of scholarly journals or periodicals, these collections of research in honor of persons, places and events represent a unique compendium of ideas and knowledge."

Yet, this unique compendium, according to Messrs. Szabo and Kleinhenz, remains on the whole virtually unknown and inaccessible, since the principal relationship among the individual articles is that their authors are all connected by personal association or interest with the person, place or event celebrated. Their proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities stated the problem well: "A single Festschrift contains a great variety of articles. Beyond this statement there is also the problem that Festschriften are generally not published in large editions, so that they are best known to the circle of users most immediately associated with the celebration in print. Editions are frequently sold out in advance, or available only by subscription, so that access to the volume is severely restricted."

Difficulties

"Libraries have been unsuccessful in providing access to Festschriften due to the difficulty of assigning descriptive subject headings to the volume. All too frequently such volumes are found only under categories such as *History-Addresses, essays, lectures,* where the subdivision of the main term is less than highly informative. Such assignments of subjects naturally fail to take into account the diversity of the volume. Moreover, it is not possible to speak about a general form of title for Festschriften, so that access to all Festschriften in a library could be found under a single heading."

"Even if Festschriften were grouped in a single location in a library, it would be impossible to find access to articles needed for research without a lengthy process of examining a majority of volumes. Contemporary cataloging practices further tend to neglect including a full contents note to the volume.

Continued

"With the upsurge in the publication of Festschriften and the general acceptance of this type of volume in the English-speaking scholarly communities, more and more volumes of this type are guaranteed partial, if not complete, obscurity."

The Wisconsin project will improve ease of access to Festschriften. The catalog of Festschriften will contain full bibliographic citations with the full contents of the volume. The analytical index will provide access to all articles in the catalog by subject, author, title, and all other added entries of significance. The bibliography's design permits the user to determine all articles which fit his or her research needs. Also, the user will be able to locate the subjects of any article listed in the contents note of the full bibliographic citation with ease.

For both the University of Wisconsin and OCLC the Festschriften Project is an important step of increasing availability of library resources in cost-effective ways.

Phil Schieber is Public Relations Manager at OCLC.

CRL Is Awarded HEA Title II Grant

The Center for Research Libraries has been awarded a $122,809, HEA Title II-C grant under the Strengthening Research Library Resources Program. The monies will be used for the conversion of the Center's printed card catalog to microfiche.

The Title II-C grant will provide funds for the project beginning October 1, of this year, through December 31, 1982.

According to the Center's Head of Cataloging, Karla Petersen, the project will not result in a machine readable conversion of the card catalog. "The microfiche copy of the card catalog will replace the Center's book *Catalogue* and its supplements. The microfiche catalog will in turn be kept up-to-date by cumulative computer output microfiche supplements produced by the Center from OCLC archival tapes. This is the first step in the Center's long-term effort to improve bibliographic access to its collection. As additional funding becomes available, the Center will complete the retrospective conversion to machine-readable format of its catalog."

The project will result in an up-to-date integrated sequence of all Center holdings, including monographs, serials and newspapers. "From that point," Ms. Petersen explained, "all current cataloging done by the Center will go directly into the OCLC online bibliographic system."

The target date for completion of the project has been set for May 31, 1982. "We're hoping for distribution of the microfiche shortly after that date," Ms. Petersen continued. "Once complete, copies of the microfiche catalog will be supplied to Center membership, and also to the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Canada, and the British Library Lending Division."

Worth Repeating

Herbert S. Bailey Jr., director of Princeton University Press, in a Bowker Memorial Lecture at Columbia University adapted for publication in "University, A Princeton Quarterly":

We all know what a book is. A magnetic tape is not a book. A microfilm or microfiche is not a book, though it has some booklike attributes. A floppy disk is not a book. I have heard some people say that they love books, but something there is that doesn't love a floppy disk—or a microfilm, or a magnetic tape. Still, they have their uses.

This is where publishers come in, along with librarians and, most of all, readers—or as they are sometimes called, "users." Perhaps that is a meaningful distinction. Books are read or sometimes used; microfilms, tapes, and disks are *only* used. There is no love in them.

Publishers, booksellers and librarians are middlemen between authors and readers. We think of books written in loneliness and passion, read in solitude, mind meeting mind. That is the ideal of the book, the conveyor of experience and thought and even wisdom, with love or sometimes hate. But we also have many books essentially without authors, compilations of information—scientific and economic data, catalogues of facts, reference works of many kinds, even cookbooks and dictionaries. It is the publisher's job to decide in what form (if at all) each should be published—or perhaps merely made available.

Research Libraries in OCLC: A Quarterly (ISSN 0273-2351) is published four times a year by OCLC, 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, OH 43017.
Editor Philip Schieber
Design Rick Limes
Editorial Advisory Board:
Harold W. Billings, Director of Libraries, University of Texas at Austin
Richard E. Chapin, Library Director, Michigan State University
James F. Govan, Library Director, University of North Carolina
Roger K. Hanson, Library Director, University of Utah
Gustave A. Harrer, Director of Libraries, University of Florida
W. David Laird, Library Director, University of Arizona
Jay K. Lucker, Director of Libraries, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Peter Paulson, Library Director, New York State Library
Saktidas Roy, Director of Libraries, State University of New York at Buffalo
Kenneth E. Toombs, Director of Libraries, University of South Carolina
Joseph H. Treyz, Jr., Library Director, University of Wisconsin-Madison